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EUROPEAN, AREA MINISTERS TO MEET IN SAN JOSE

PA270344 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 22 Jul 84 p 3

[Text] The government received confirmation yesterday that 15 foreign ministers (10 from Europe and 5 from Central America) will meet in San Jose in the third week of September at the invitation of President Monge.

The 3-day meeting will take place at the Cariari Hotel in this capital. The opening ceremony will be held at 1000 at the National Theater on Monday, 24 September.

Those who have confirmed that they will attend are the foreign ministers of Spain, France, the FRG, Italy, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Belgium, Great Britain, Austria, and Portugal, for Europe; and those of Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, for Central America.

The four foreign ministers of the Contadora Group -- Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama -- will be special guests at the opening ceremony, but will not participate in the working sessions.

The main topic of the meeting will be the European Economic Community, and its current and future relations with Central America.

The UN secretary general, the OAS secretary general, the executive director of SELA, and observers from several South American countries will attend as special guests.

PALESTINIANS REQUEST ESTABLISHMENT OF PLO BUREAUS

PY280344 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 21 Jul 84 p 3 C

[Text] Nelson Hadad, chairman of the Latin American Palestinian Confederation, yesterday announced that it has been decided to ask all Latin American and Caribbean governments for permission to establish official PLO bureaus in their countries.

Hadad explained that these bureaus should have the legal status of an embassy.

"As Chileans of Palestinian descent, we will certainly support his project and in the next few days we will ask Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle for permission to open a PLO bureau in Chile," he said.

He explained that they will also express their gratitude for the support which this Chilean Government and its predecessors have given to the Palestinian cause at international forums, "especially in connection with the recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of a Palestinian state."

ALFONSIN ON ARMED FORCES' ROLE IN GOVERNMENT

PY310132 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2109 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Jul (NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin today said that national defense "is an overall matter that must be conducted by all the branches of the government." In this regard, he announced that shortly the government will start to incorporate Armed Forces representatives "in different areas of the government," and that this will be designed so the military representatives will have a clear view of the difficulties being confronted by the government and thus "keep them from being isolated."

During a lecture at the Navy War College Alfonsin warned that under the renowned national security doctrine, military institutions "fall in the hands of minority groups which, of course, try to take advantage of the situation."

The president also asserted that his government will shortly incorporate representatives of the three armed services "in the different government areas so that they may understand the real difficulties. Taking into account what happened in the past, this will help to keep them from being isolated and from taking actions that by no means contribute to the need to march together without differences."

Alfonsin, who visited the Navy War College on the occasion of its 50th anniversary, was accompanied by Defense Minister Raul Borras, Joint Staff Chief General Julio Fernandez Torres, Army Chief of Staff General Ricardo Pianta, Navy Chief of Staff Rear Admiral Ramon Arosa, Air Force Chief of Staff Brigadier Teodoro Waldner, and Navy War College Director Captain Ernesto Diamante.

The head of state expressed his conviction that the government must summon the Armed Forces "to participate, as advisers, of course, in all areas of the government, including key areas," adding that "this is not a personal theory, but is maintained in long-standing democracies of the world."

Alfonsin said that these democracies "know perfectly well that a nation cannot be politically defined based only on what the Armed Forces say, but at the same time it is impossible in the modern world not to rely on military advice." The president said that "as we put the country back on its feet" we will summon the Armed Forces to appoint representatives to the different government areas.

Alfonsin pointed out that the military insitutions "ultimately are the guarantors of the territorial integrity of a country," but he warned that national defense is an integral problem because it embraces all sectors, including "culture, education, production, and consumption."

The head of state started his lecture by calling on the Navy War College students to approach their studies taking into account "all subjects of their curriculum" in order to increase the efficiency of their actions.

He then said that he would refer to the subject of national defense, which "in our country, as in any other country, takes place within a specific context, under clearly defined circumstances, and at a precise time." He explained that the national defense doctrine has undergone changes, above all because of the use of nuclear weapons and within the framework of the so-called "cold war." He said that this occurs in the dispute between the large powers over strategic areas and that these conflicts of interests overcome other nations and the "decisions adopted by them." He gave the example of the U.S. decision to support the Atlantic alliance rather than Latin America during the Malvinas war.

Alfonsin pointed out that this struggle between powers is alien to the struggle of men "from all parts of the world who seek what they need to safeguard their dignity." He remarked that in socialist countries men fight for their individual freedoms while in the Western world people seek a "more just, free, and equal society." Alfonsin asserted that the superpowers are trying to "distort this fundamental struggle by the peoples."

The president said that in modern societies, "anonymous groups" provoke specific situations by "rejecting the set of rules which contribute to the stability and operative capacity of a society," adding that this is one of the causes of the appearance of "subversive terrorism."

He then said that the "basic issues" to be taken into account in a theoretical approach to national defense in Argentina must be based on the recognition that "we are Latin American" and that we are the target of "discriminatory treatment" in the area of economic relations and, "more specifically," in the areas of foreign trade and financial relations.

Another issue is that "our country is underdeveloped." But "the most tragic" part of this situation is that "Argentina is not a developing country but a nation that is undergoing a process that has turned us into an underdeveloped country."

He then pointed out that Japan and Argentina are "almost universal miracles," the former with few resources, yet highly developed, and the latter with many resources, yet poorly developed.

He stressed that even though Argentina, as an underdeveloped country, is linked to the nonaligned countries, it still belongs to the Western Christian world.

He said that the world of ideologies, based on any system of ideas, "has collapsed." In this regard he recalled that the pretexts under which the USSR invaded Afghanistan are very similar to the pretexts under which the United States has intervened in Central America. He made it clear that his government will give an "ethical answer" to those problems and stressed that "man's ethical and moral principles and respect for human dignity are the main factors that can save mankind from disaster, from the path of chaos."

He also stressed that the Armed Forces ultimately are the guarantors of the territorial integrity of a country, but warned that it would be a "serious mistake" to have good soldiers "if the economy cannot meet the Armed Forces' needs." He thus concluded that "the problem of national defense embraces everyone" and that it encompasses "culture, education, production, and consumption."

He then warned against the distortion involved in the internal security doctrine, under which people even planned to "amend the Constitution to let the Armed Forces act as tutors of civilians." He stressed that under such a doctrine, some "minorities" (?may) use the Armed Forces for their own purposes or interests.

"What has to be done," he noted, "is to understand that the nation's defense is an all-encompassing matter," and he stressed that for this reason it must be handled by all the branches of government and by the political power." He said that only in a democracy "can the national defense be properly provided for" and that in "no major nation of the world" are the Armed Forces outside the jurisdiction of the political power, "under whatever form of government."

After announcing his government's decision to let the military participate in several areas of the management of the state as "advisers," Alfonsin exhorted the Navy personnel to include a "humanistic approach" in their professional training. He added that "there can be no democracy in Argentina without a democratic Armed Forces."

"I hope you will have faith in democracy," he said. Alfonsin also told the Navy personnel that they "will have to make sacrifices during this difficult time, and you will have to make this effort under difficult circumstances, without either proper allocations or equipment. Even though all of this will make that sacrifice even harder, the time of confusion is over."

The lecture was also attended by Peronist Deputies Alberto Melon, Mario Gurioli, and Hector Basualdo.

Before the president spoke, Captain Diamante delivered a speech in which he said that "a maritime country like Argentina needs naval power" and that the Navy must play the role of "[words indistinct]" to allow Argentina to make use of its sea resources. He also said that all countries that command respect must have a powerful Navy that must be used only if it is so decided by the political power.

Diamante stressed that the Navy must be "imbued" with a "strategic conception that should above all be offensive," an idea that is not incompatible with the recent national decision, which has been reiterated on several occasions, to solve our conflicts peacefully."

CAPUTO CONFIRMS 'NEW ALTERNATIVE' ON BEAGLE

PY302126 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2028 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Jul (DYN) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo today confirmed that there is "a new alternative" which differs from the January 1980 papal proposal on the border dispute with Chile over the Beagle Channel. He said this alternative would result in the elimination of the so-called "sea of peace" in southern waters.

Caputo gave this information to the Foreign Relations Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, and some committee members have disclosed general aspects of Caputo's briefing. Federico Storani, chairman of the committee, noted that "an agreement is yet to be concluded" to solve the border conflict.

Details of Report

PY302124 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Peronist deputies today walked out of the meeting at which Foreign Minister Dante Caputo was to report on the progress made in the Beagle negotiations. The Peronist deputies argued that there can be no secrets if the country's opinion is to be requested.

National Deputy Alvaro Alsogaray disclosed some details of Foreign Minister Caputo's report. Alsogaray, who belongs to the Democratic Center Union, said that Caputo drew a comparison between the different papal proposals to resolve the Beagle conflict. He added that Caputo gave as complete an explanation as he could, and it could be assumed from his words that we are nearing a solution. Alsogaray expressed his belief that some matters must still be settled in the negotiations with Chile.

For his part, Corrientes Deputy Ricardo Balestra justified the foreign minister's request for secrecy, arguing that the pope could withdraw from the negotiations if the secrecy is broken. He added: In my belief, the report Foreign Minister Dante Caputo made was based on the pope's final proposal.

Deputies Walk Out of Meeting

PY301730 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1629 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Jul (TELAM) -- Peronist legislators who are members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Chamber of Deputies walked out of the meeting in which Minister Dante Caputo was to report on the Beagle negotiations. They did so in disagreement with the foreign minister's request not to give out information on his report.

The sudden walkout, shortly after 1600 GMT, was explained by the committee's vice president, Jorge Antonio Cannolli. The reserve being asked is not appropriate in the circumstances, because if the country's opinion is requested there can be no secrets.

Radical Civic Union members of the committee affirmed that the request for secrecy had already been made when the committee was called to meet, a secrecy justified by the nature of the information the minister was going to reveal to the congressmen.

LOANS TO BRAZIL, MEXICO, VENEZUELA REPAID

PY302157 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 30 Jul 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Central Bank President Enrique Garcia Vazquez has told LA NACION that Argentina has paid $50 million to Brazil, $100 million to Mexico, and $100 million to Venezuela. Vazquez noted that with these payments and an earlier $50-million payment to Colombia, Argentina has repaid "the debt of honor it contracted with these four Latin American countries, which gave us these loans to pay for interest due on our foreign debt."

These reimbursements to these four Latin American countries are not related, however, to the talks Argentina has been holding with the IMF. Commenting on this subject, Garcia Vazquez said: "Although a cordial dialogue is still being held with the IMF, no special decision has yet been made. An Argentine technical mission is due to leave for the United States by the end of this week."

It has been reported that the Argentine delegation that will soon go to Washington will make a breakthrough possible regarding the terms of an agreement with the IMF. This agreement could be achieved before 15 August based on the results achieved by the IMF representatives who visited our capital recently.

IMF OFFICIALS SAY NO LOAN AGREEMENT IN SIGHT

WA301140 Rome IPS in English 25 Jul 84

[By Claude Robinson]

[Text] New York, July 25 (IPS) -- Argentina and the International Monetary Fund remain far apart over the terms of a new loan, and there is no agreement in sight, according to officials at the Washington-based lending institution. "The problems remain the same," said a staff member familiar with the negotiations, commenting on reports that Argentine officials are predicting an agreement by Aug. 15.

Differences over the size of Argentina's budget deficit, its trade surplus, and its monetary policy have been holding up a loan agreement for the past six months. Hanging on the IMF accord are new credits from commercial banks, and talks on rescheduling Argentina's $45 billion foreign debt.

The banks which lent Argentina $125 million to help it make interest payments at the end of the second quarter set an Aug. 15 deadline for repayment, in an effort to pressure Buenos Aires into reaching a deal with the IMF. Argentina also has a second deadline to meet July 31, when Colombia, Brazil, Mexico and Venezuela are expecting the $300 million they lent to help Buenos Aires make interest payments at the end of the first quarter. While the Latin American loan has been rolled over before, and could be again, Argentine officials are said to be anxious to meet the Aug. 15 deadline.

A month ago, Argentina unilaterally presented a letter of intent to the managing director of the IMF, proposing loan terms that differed considerably from those favored by the fund. President Raul Alfonsin's government suggested a budget deficit of about ten percent of gross domestic product, while the IMF was pressing for a much lower proportion.

A major issue was the level of pay increases that would be allowed. The government has promised increases of six to eight percent in real terms, while the IMF favors holding wage increases below the rate of inflation. One IMF source said that even if the government lowered the proposed increase to three or four percent, the problem would still be the same, because the IMF feels that the fundamental problem goes back to wage increases granted in 1983, which raise doubts about the "viability" of the economy. While admitting that the past cannot be undone, the IMF still wants Argentina to "control the non-wage sector" of the budget. In other words, it would also have to cut projects in order to bring the budget into closer balance.

Argentina, however, has steadfastly refused to slash public expenditures, which it regards as crucial to its growth prospects, and officials also insist that the wage policy guidelines do not jeopardize an austerity plan. Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun has argued repeatedly that Argentina's debt problem cannot be set apart from the economy's need for investment and consumption.

One way out of the dilemma might be for the United States to lend money to Argentina, but this looks unlikely, since Washington is unwilling to do anything that might weaken the IMF's hand.

Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo discussed the issue with Secretary of State George Shultz yesterday, but Shultz reportedly stuck to the administration's line that Argentina must first reach an agreement with the IMF.

Alfonsin and others have warned that insistence on harsh austerity measures could undermine Argentina's new democracy, and argued that the government cannot adopt the policy guidelines recommended by the IMF. But with the Fund showing no signs of relenting on its stance, it remains unclear how circumstances could develop that would encourage a compromise.

$2.8-BILLION TRADE SURPLUS IN FIRST HALF OF 1984

PY301557 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1725 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 29 Jul (DYN) -- Foreign Trade Under Secretary Nestor Stancarelli today revealed that the trade surplus in the first half of 1984 totaled $2.8 billion, and this represents "80 percent of the goal set by the economic team of 1984." Stancarelli added that "these are the preliminary figures." "The figures for the first half of 1984 indicate that exports totaled $4.8 billion and imports $2 billion."

In response to a query, Stancarelli refused to accept that by year end the surplus will be "far greater" than expected, stating that "what really matters is that the program is fulfilled."

CNEA CHAIRMAN REPORTS DELAY IN NUCLEAR PROGRAM

PY301847 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1327 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 30 Jul (TELAM) -- Alberto Constantini, the National Commission for Atomic Energy [CNEA] chairman, has stated that the construction of nuclear plants, including Atucha II, will be delayed in view of a cut in the CNEA budget. He said that he believes the administration will mainly deal with the managing of the debt instead of the Argentine nuclear program. He added that the delay in the construction program of nuclear plants will affect investments in other areas of the nuclear program.

In a statement published today by LA NACION, Constantini said that the budget authorized by the government will allow the CNEA to carry out those activities planned for the radioisotope program, the training of technicians, the radiology protection program, the nuclear security program, and the research program, but not the construction program. Constantini announced that during this year the CNEA will grant support to the radioisotopes program and the modernization of its infrastructure, which is behind schedule by several years. This entails the use of radioisotopes and radiation sources in medicine, agriculture, industry, and nutrition.

TUCUMAN POLICE OCCUPY BARRACKS, DEMAND PAY HIKE

PY310214 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Excerpts] A group of approximately 100 policemen have been holding an assembly and have occupied the barracks of the cavalry section of the Tucuman Police Department since this afternoon to demand a pay increase.

An officer named Gutierrez who tried to talk to the chief of the cavalry section of the Tucuman police, (Adonis Naval), was hit on the head by his superior with a regulation pistol.

The striking policemen have said they will not give up their position until their salary demands are met.

ARMED FORCES DISMISS GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS

PY301419 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] According to an EFE agency report datelined Cochabamba, which has been confirmed by reliable military sources, the Bolivian Armed Forces have expelled a group of mid-level officers appointed to the General Staff School [ECEM] who last June demanded the dismissal of Army Commander Simon Sejas Tordoya. The same sources noted that General Sejas Tordoya issued this decision based on charges of breach of authority and mutiny.

Among those officers forced to retire are Lieutenant Colonel Luis Dorado Gonzales, Major Ruben Suarez, Major Albin Anaya, Major Carlos Alba, Major Luis Montero, Major Carlos Rodriguez, Major Carlos Hurtado and Major Juan Chirveches.

The ECEM officers had demanded Sejas Tordoya's resignation for involvement in the traffic of arms, for appointing commanders of military units without respecting established regulations, and establishing leftist guerrilla groups to destroy the Armed Forces.

Siles, Cardenas Meet

PY301833 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] This morning President Hernan Siles Zuazo conducted official business at the San Jorge residence. Siles failed to appear at his office in Government Palace. Reliable sources told Radio Panamericana that the president of the Republic met with Defense Minister Manuel Cardenas Mallo and the military leadership. According to these sources, the meetings were to review a number of press reports on discharges that reportedly had taken place in the Army. The reports on possible changes of military leaders were also discussed.

Nonetheless, we are in a position to report that an official Army Command source has told Radio Panamericana that reassignments only take place at year-end and, should changes take place now, it would be a strictly necessary and exceptional move.

POLICE COMMANDER DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN KIDNAPPING

PY301426 La Paz Cadena Panamerica in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Through a communique issued by its public relations department, the Bolivian Police Command categorically denies charges that Bolivan Police Commander Mario Rada was involved in the president's kidnapping on 30 June.

The communique adds that in view of a report entitled "Police Commander Involved in the President's Kidnapping", published on page 3 in the 29 July of the newspaper HOY, the police informs the public that since this absolutely false, injurious and denigrating report has caused indignation within police ranks, the general command has decided to raise charges against those responsible for this article.

The communique also states that the Bolivian police and its cadres have shown complete support for the Constitution and for the president. It adds that the participation of some members of the Bolivian police corps [in the kidnapping of the president] was not in keeping with the general consensus of the institution.

MINING MINISTER ON SOVIET LOAN FOR COMIBOL

PY301442 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 26 Jul 84 p 9

[Excerpts] Potosi, 25 Jul (PRESENCIA) -- The Mining Corporation of Bolivia (Comibol) needs at least $700 million for its overall rehabilitation and $450 to $500 million could be obtained through an agreement with the Soviet Union, Mining and Metallurgy Minister Carlos Carvajal Nava has told PRESENCIA in Potosi.

Carvajal Nava has reported that "a letter of intent with the Soviet Union for loans up to $500 million for a general mining program to cover seven projects" has recently been signed. This credit "will be utilized for the Machacamarca vaporization plant, the Bolivar mine, the Kencko [not further identified and other projects -- seven in all." Carvajal Nava admitted that as a result of the Bolivian decision to defer the payment of its foreign debt, a consortium of Belgian and German banks has suspended its disbursements for putting into operation the Karachipamapa metallurgial complex. However, "we are negotiating so that the disbursements are made to put the smelter into operation shortly," Carvajal Nava said.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES BEGIN GENERAL STRIKE

PY301423 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Excerpt] In keeping with the conclusions of the public employees assembly held last week, public administration employees today began an indefinite strike.

(Mario Viveros), the secretary general of the La Paz Public Administration Employees Federation, has noted that the government cannot declare this general strike illegal since we have expressed our position to the government regarding our concerns over the present salary situation.

POTOSI STATE BANK OFFICES BOMBED, DAMAGE MINOR

PY301903 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Excerpt] A blast has occurred at a branch office of the State Bank [Banco del Estado] in the city of Potosi. The following report is from our correspondent in Potosi:

Radio Panamericana now reports from Potosi. A dynamite attack has taken place against an office of the State Bank. A strong blast shook the neighbors of the offices of the States Bank in Potosi this morning at 0200. The damage is minor because the building is made of stone.

GOVERNMENT EXPLES GROUP OF DRUG TRAFFICKERS

PY301814 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0315 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] La Paz, 30 Jul (EFE) -- Colonel Aurelio Orellana, the national director of the Dangerous Drugs Control Department, reported today that Bolivia has expelled to the Peruvian border a group of cocaine traffickers and consumers.

Orellana noted that those expelled are William Broughtom Wamm and Thomas Frank Remy, American citizens; Richard Ferrari Castaneti, a British citizen; John Armisen, a Venezuelan; and Manuela Warg, a German citizen.

The Bolivian police reported that these five persons are cocaine consumers and traffickers but not on a large-scale basis.

They added that in the last few months groups of foreign hikers who are drug and cocaine consumers have entered Bolivia. Enrique Velarde, the national director for the control and decrease of coca farming, has charged that in the semi-tropical area of Bolivia called "El Chapare," there are approximately 20,000 peasants who use "cigarettes" [pitillos] made with tobacco and cocaine.

He added that in that area, which is the largest producer of coca in Bolivia, there are 250,000 persons who depend on coca farming and who are exploited by drug trafficking gangs that are mainly involved in the manufacturing of cocaine on its different forms.

PEASANTS WANT MARKETING OF COCA AUTHORIZED

PY302116 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Report from Cochobamba by Juan Gutierrez]

[Excerpt] Peasant members of the Chapare Special Federation of Workers this weekend occupied the offices of (Direco) [expansion unknown] formerly Development Project Chapare-Yungas, PRODE, in response to an announcement that members of the Leopard antidrug police force will be deployed to the area. It has been reported that the Chapare peasants seized two antennas and other items, including boots, flashlights, and ponchos, from the (Direco) offices.

The following are the highlights of a recent communique released to the media by the hapare peasants:

In view of reports that a Leopard police force will soon be deployed to our production area, we hereby declare a state of emergency to defend our lives and our production, although not the drug traffic.

As an alternate measure to fight the harmful drug traffic, we hereby propose that the government authorize the immediate marketing and transportation of the coca leaves from the Chapare region to the consumption centers. We also reiterate our position that the drug traffic should be eradicated by processing coca leaves at an industrial level.

BRIEFS

CANADA GIVES DONATION -- The Canadian Government today officially donated $10 million Canadian to Bolivia as aid for the natural disasters that occurred in Bolivia in 1983. The agreement was signed at the Foreign Ministry this morning by Defense Minister Manuel Cardenas Mallo, Foreign Affairs Under Secretary Jorge Crespo Velazco, and representatives of the Canadian Government (Michel Maurroire). According to the agreement, $7 million Canadian will be granted through the world food plan, and it will consist of 12,450 metric tons of what, 1,467 metric tons of edible oil, and 1,291 metric tons of (?beans). The remaining $3 million Canadian will pay for 10 vans, 8 calculators, 8 typewriters, 1 photocopy machine, 1 stencil-making machine, and desk supplies. [Summary] [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Jul 84 PY]

PMDB, LIBERAL FRONT BASIC PROGRAM OUTLINED

PY271620 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Speaking in Brasilia yesterday, Governor Tancredo Neves said that "the revolution, as such, is a historical fact, a sociological fact. It now belongs to historians and we politicians are not concerned about the past but about the future." He thus implicitly agreed with the statement Vice President Aureliano Chaves made the day before yesterday that the electoral campaign of the opposition-Liberal Front alliance must preserve the Movement of 1964.

However, other influential opposition leaders do not share Tancredo's cautious views: Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB] President Deputy Ulisses Guimaraes believes that "criticism is democratic" and has given assurances that there is no commitment whatsoever compelling the PMDB to avoid criticism or to preserve the Movement of 1964.

Even though it was considered "vague and general" by some PMDB Executive Committee members, the basic program of government of the PMDB and the Liberal Front was approved yesterday by the committee. According to Ulisses, the program includes the following topics:

1) Drafting a new constitution by the congress that will be elected in 1986 and that will be empowered to do so;
2) Holding direct elections at all levels;
3) Renegotiating the foreign debt;
4) Implementing emergency programs to reduce unemployment;
5) Complying with land regulations and with land reform terms;
6) Respecting union freedom and autonomy;
7) Struggling against sex and racial discrimination;
8) Abolishing the Falcao law;
9) Continuing the market economy system;
10) Ending real estate speculation;
11) Implementing development programs in the northeastern region on a priority basis;
12) Reforming the financial system;
13) Struggling against inflation;
14) Resuming economic growth;
15) Restoring state and district autonomy;
16) Adopting new social security, health, and housing policies.

FIGUEIREDO MAY NOT ATTEND PDS CONVENTION

PY302346 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Planalto spokesman Carlos Atila today announced that President Figueiredo will not attend the national convention of the Social Democratic Party [PDS] slated for 11 August.

[Begin Atila recording] I am not sure, but I do not think he will attend, because this will be a convention at which deliberations will take place and President Figueiredo is just the honorary PDS president. He attended the opening ceremony of (?previous conventions), but he cannot attend the deliberations of this convention, particularly because he has tried to maintain a neutral position concerning the candidates who are seeking the PDS nomination. [end recording]

SEGUEL, BUSTOS SAID PART OF 'SUBVERSIVE PLAN'

PY271235 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Rodolfo Seguel could not absent himself from the plan prepared for today by the Marxist Popular Democratic Movement [MDP]. Seguel and Manuel Bustos participated in the general subversive plan prepared by the MDP. Both Seguel and Bustos walked from the site of the Copper Workers Confederation on San Antonio Street to La Moneda Palace where they handed over a letter that they had pompously entitled, "Petitions and Demands of the Chilean Workers."

The letter has 21 points, which include all their ideas, regardless of how foolish and ridiculous. And of course they played the same record to the point of wearing it out with the usual demands: dissolution of the National Intelligence Center, abolition of the mining law, and other issues advanced by a political party whose guidelines are imposed from abroad.

Charges Against Seguel

PY280230 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] The metropolitan region intendant, Brigadier General Roberto Guillard, has charged that Rodolfo Segual is receiving money from abroad to carry out a campaign against the government. Guillard noted he has no knowledge of the content of the petition that Rodolfo Seguel submitted to the government yesterday. He added that Seguel does not represent anyone, that he does not represent a single Chilean worker.

Asked about the new protest called by the Democratic Alliance, Guillard said that the proper measures will be enforced. He added that everything is planned and in the hands of security forces so that citizens may work and live in peace.

PDC LEADERS DISCUSS POLITICAL SITUATION

Pact With Communists Rejected

PY301522 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1502 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Santiago, 29 Jul (EFE) -- Former Senator Jorge Lavandero, one of the main leaders of the Christian Democratic Party of Chile, said that his party will not make political pacts with the Communists "either today or tomorrow."

During a ceremony commemorating 27 years of his party at Temuco, 800 km south of Santiago, Lavandero reiterated that it is not the policy of his party to make political pacts with the Communist Party.

Lavandero said: "On the other hand, to participate together with all Chileans without exceptions, including the Communists, in a social mobilization protesting some concrete facts is something else."

Lavandero added that the difference between his party and the right and between his party and the Marxists is that "our thesis is based on moral, human, and, primarily, spiritual values."

Valdes Assails 'Dictatorship'

PY301532 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2102 GMT 29 Jul 84

[By Senen Conejeros]

[Text] Santiago, 29 Jul (EFE) -- Gabriel Valdes, president of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], reasserted today that the military regime "does not understand commonsense words, disregards reason and goodwill, and the coming months will be decisive in the confrontation with the dictatorship and its decadence."

During the celebration of the 27th anniversary of the PDC at Caupolican Theater today, Valdes set down the position of his party. The foreign minister in the government of Eduardo Frei stressed that his party wants "a negotiated solution to the problem of the constitutional deadlines and a transition to democracy that is clear, well defined, and approved by the people."

Summing up his party's aspirations, Valdes said that it longs for "political laws that can guarantee a clean and clear democratic coexistence, along with a national economic program based on consensus to tackle the recovery effort and the foreign debt renegotiation."

Referring to the government, Valdes said: "The dictatorship contaminates all of society. It exists only for the present; it considers the past a farce, and the future a great abyss." He added that "the decadence is not only a state of mind; it is the direct result of the country's submission to a protracted dictatorship with disaster as the ultimate result."

Discussing the current situation, the PDC president said that "this is a country in which no basic social conflict has been resolved in 11 years and in which social peace has not been achieved, only polarization and antagonism." Valdes added: "Tensions between civilians and the military have not diminished; rather, disagreements, wariness, and mistrust have increased. Separation and political confrontation have deepened, and Chile is undergoing a process of national disintegration."

The PDC president added that "there is a group of men who are determined to do anything to stay in power, a group that constitutes the most sordid constellation of power and wealth, unwilling to turn over political and economic power to the people to whom that power legitimately belongs."

Valdes asserted that "the PDC wants a coalition government to carry forward a national plan for democratic change, open to all forces that can be instrumental in a profound democratic social transformation. The task of building a total democracy is not only that of the Christian Democrats, but that of all those who believe in democracy and can make it a reality. Therefore, we are willing to hold a dialogue with all nontotalitarian political forces in order to lay down common objectives."

The PDC leader also said that he is in favor of "an agreement with the Armed Forces on democracy, because without a broad national agreement, there will be no peace, freedom, or justice." Valdes strongly criticized the military regime, particularly Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa who, he said, "never intended to hold a serious dialogue."

Valdes stated that "without an economic, political, and social project of its own, the government wants to make the citizenry believe that Chile's great and only problem is the Communist Party and that the choice is between the present dictatorship and a future Communist government." In his view, by using force the government contributes to heightening communism's appeal and proselytization.

He added: "I accuse the government of causing a situation of misery, oppression, authoritarianism, nonpariticpation and lack of freedom, which is conducive to polarization and radicalization." According to Valdes, "this situation provides the best conditions for the Communist Party, creating its heroes and martyrs. The dictatorship responds with convulsions of violence that it finds difficult to control. Let us never forget that the Russian czars and Fulgencio Batista of Cuba preceded communism." In the words of its president, the PDC "recognizes that the Communists have been the victims of violent and cruel persecution from the government and, for that reason, they deserve respect as humans and as Chilean citizens." In closing, Valdes made a call "to complete the process of internal democratization, to consolidate a democratic alliance, and to step up social mobilization."

SOCIALIST LEADER LAGOS CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT

PY301544 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2121 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Santiago, 28 Jul (EFE) -- Chilean Socialist leader Ricardo Lagos today stated that Chile's main problem is "the continuing national destruction." Lagos, an attorney and an economist and a former official abroad, told the Association of Professionals for Socialism [Asociacion de Profesionales por el Socialismo] that "Chile is a destroyed country, a country where the very unity of the nation is in jeopardy after 11 years of dictatorship." According to Lagos, "every political trend must raise, as its main proposal, the reconstruction of the Chilean social structure, but this does not mean giving up the substance of the ideas of each group." Lagos feel that "the only solution possible is the popular one, that is, the one that concerns the real problems of the vast majority of Chileans." Ricardo Lagos, who presided over the Democratic Alliance (AD) when the socialist bloc was leading it, asked for the establishment of a constitutional accord "which sets the boundaries and the characteristics of the future democracy," an accord where no one will be left out. Lagos also asked for a national accord among all social forces for the transition period, "that is, for the period immediately following the end of the dictatorship." Ricardo Lagos stated that General Pinochet "will not step down as a result of negotiations." He added that "his regime will only end as a result of the broad unity and mobilization of all Chileans against him."

Referring to the Armed Forces, Lagos said that "the military will have to return to the tasks that society has charged them with. Their outrages and crimes will be tried. We believe that there cannot be vengeance but justice." Lagos stated that "we neither seek nor support a military confrontation with the Armed Forces but a single nationwide opposition to the regime, an opposition that must be joined by all Chileans who endorse a renovated democracy."

Reviewing economic policies, Ricardo Lagos said that the government is mistaken if it believes that it has gained time and some strength through the economic changes made. "The root causes for mobilization, which is the result of the lack of freedom and the economic crisis, remain unchanged. Therefore, the protests scheduled for 4-5 September will be the largest ever held in Chile," Lagos predicted.

Lagos feels that "Jarpa's plan, which advocates that Chileans may be divided into Marxists and non-Marxists," is a failure. He added that the division is one between those who participate in the political system allowed by the regime "and the vast majority [of Chileans] who side with the opposition." Lagos recalled that the AD has reiterated its denunciation of the current Constitution, which it regards as anti-democratic, and has rejected both the forthcoming law on political parties and the other political laws.

Finally, Ricardo Lagos said that Chilean politics in the future "calls for the presence of the great Socialist Party which is the natural channel of the renovated left, committed to democracy, to the opposition to General Pinochet's regime, to history, and to Chile's future."

BELAUNDE DELIVERS STATE OF NATION ADDRESS

PY290025 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 2115 GMT 28 Jul 84

["Summary of 113-page" national address by President Fernando Belaunde Terry to Congress in Lima -- live on nationwide radio and television]

[Excerpts] I am renewing my pledge of faithfulness to the Constitution 1 year before the end of my term. I am also here to state that the government is as always determined to conduct state affairs within the framework of freedom in order to consolidate once and for all a permanent state of law in Peru. [applause]

The National Electoral Board, faithfully complying with its duty, is eagerly engaged in renewing electoral books, which serve as a national identity card. Let us cooperate with this great task which is designed to ensure the legitimacy and authenticity of the next election because genuine and accurate electoral registers are to democracy what the Bible is to Christianity. [appluase]

I have delivered to the good hands of the president of the Congress the presidential message in compliance with the constitutional provision that it be personally delivered and in writing. I am sure that the national legislators will be lenient enough to excuse any error or omission in my great effort to summarize this speech as much as possible. I will now quickly review the 113-page message I have just delivered to the president of the Congress.

Regarding the Justice Ministry, which is in charge of our relations with the Catholic Church, relations which are always cordial and reassuring, I must point out that the upcoming visit by His Holiness John Paul is awaited by all the people with the greatest respect and fervent hopes. We hope that when the pope arrives in Latin America, his presence will consolidate relations between the people and the nations and erradicate the evil of terrorism, which only causes destruction, anguish to victims and mourning to orphans.

Regarding domestic order, I must praise the sacrifice made by the police forces. I must also point to the unjust charges leveled against them because they are doing their best, they are making efforts and losing their (?lives) in an artificially created hostile environment.

I have been touring Peru for many years and I know the true Ayacucho Department. Ayacucho used to be a peaceful and hospitable land where police forces were almost non-existent. Security forces were made up of poorly armed policemen, but they enjoyed the people's support and they were by no means living in the current hostile environment which is causing so many tragic incidents.

What has happened to Peru which used to be filled with human warmth? Where do these harmful antinational actions come from? The answer is easy: In Peru, hatred comes from abroad, it is illegally imported. [applause]

The task of the police forces is becoming increasingly complex as a result of demographic growth, or better said of the demographic explosion. It is not a question of defending just specific border areas because police forces must be posted in each district, and sometimes in each (?hamlet), and Peru has 1,800 districts. For this reason, we must support police forces and make it possible for them to develop.

It has been proven that the police forces are inadequately equipped. Since police forces cannot be everywhere at the same time, they must have modern transportation and communication abilities. For this reason, we are determined to provide them with these indispensable necessities and to prepare them to cope with this new method of foreign aggression we are enduring.

I am pleased to report that, being well aware of the problem, police forces are creating regional police schools to decentralize their activities. This will have two advantages, which will be to relieve the central police instruction center in Lima of some of its responsibilities and will incorporate in each area fellow countrymen, preferably natives, who know the area well so that they may discharge their duties among people they know and enjoy their friendship and support.

I believe that this has been perhaps the most important step taken by the Interior Ministry in Ayacucho over the last year. More than 2,700 attacks occurred and more than 800 alleged terrorists were arrested in Ayacucho during this period. Let us then understand the weight of the police responsibility and help to ease the burden they are patriotically bearing on their shoulders.

The Foreign Ministry is now in the hands of the prime minister of the Council of Ministers, Sandro Mariategui, who has been a friend of mine for 40 years. This friendship has never faltered, rather it has gained strength with every forward step we took together toward the reinstatement of the democratic order in Peru.

Perhaps the major actions in this area, fraught with worries and possibilities, were our joint visits abroad. First of all, there was our participation in the historical and unforgettable event of President Raul Alfonsin's inauguration in Argentina.

We also paid another very significant visit, this time to Brazil at the invitation of President Figueiredo, so dear to the hearts of all Peruvians who hailed him 3 years ago during his visit to our nation.

The foreign minister has played a very active role in the accords reached in Quito and Cartagena. In the case of the Quito accord, considerable progress had already been made by our current Senate chairman who was in charge of the commission which studied the severe problem of our nations' public debt within the framework of the OAS.

In Cartagena there was a meeting of American nations which helped to define the most pressing needs and has paved the road for broader talks. These were the main tasks carried out by the Foreign Ministry over the past year.

Now, with your permission I would like to briefly discuss the economic problems and the efforts to improve our economy which are being made not only by the appropriate ministries but also the Development Institute, the Ministries of Agriculture, Industry, Transport, Energy, Fishing, and the Planning Institute.

We do not plan to hide our worries and emergencies. A democratic government must be honest and frank. All Peruvians are aware that 1983 has been the most difficult of all. Our gross domestic product dropped to minus 12 percent [as heard]. This would be a veritable catastrophe if we did not have three absolutely clear-cut and categorical explanations.

First of all, we have the damage caused by floods and droughts which meant the loss of $900 million worth of infrastructure facilities and also the loss of crops which could not be harvested. This inflicted enormous harm on the affected areas and on Peru in general.

Then we have the damage caused by terrorist actions. We will bring this subject up again, but we can say that to powerlines alone the harm inflicted is worth $14 million and an additional $1 million worth of uncollected power because it was impossible to supply it to consumers -- all together $15 million.

Let us make a brief comparison to see the full extent of this harm which is only a small portion of the overall damage done to the country. With this money we would have been able to provide power supply to 11,000 dwellings in the shantytowns and 11,000 rural lots, thus providing power to 60,000 persons. Thus, I can tell those city and rural dwellers who still have no power that this situation is to be blamed on a few criminals who claim to follow a path which they ironically call shining. [applause]

Finally we have the damage caused by the unfair terms of trade, especially what we may call speculation caused by the decline of the prices of products exported by developing countries.

There is no doubt that there are things which have no explanation. How can silver, copper, gold and other commodities be priced below any profitable level? Someone is manipulating figures. It is impossible to have prosperous industrialized nations whose prosperity is directly tied to the abovementioned products while the prices of these commodities remain disastrously low. Unfortunately this tendency still prevails as I am talking to this Congress now.

These three factors are to blame, to a much greater degree than our own mistakes which we are, of course, willing to recognize, or any policy error, for the fact that 1983 has been a ruinous year, with an 8.6 percent deficit in relation to the gross domestic product.

However, when the situation is like this it is worth taking a close look at the figures and one will see that we are gradually improving. First of all, inflation which rose to 125 percent last year, considerably less than in other fraternal nations, has been declining because over the last 12 months it was 109 percent.

To be more specific, inflation will not reach 5 percent in July. Based on these figures we can anticipate that inflation will not reach 100 percent this year as long as a sense of discipline and a spirit of sacrifice to seek the common good prevails. If excessive demands continue to be made, not in relation to what we would like to grant but in relation to what we can grant, we would be endangering this difficult process of bringing inflation under control, which in my opinion is essential to improve the general living conditions of the Peruvian people.

We cannot fail to mention the efforts made by the government to cope with our foreign debt problem through procedures which are not detrimental to our country's prestige. We have negotiated with the IMF, but we have not blindedly accepted its conditions. We believe that the solutions proposed are indeed in keeping with a sound economic policy, but we reserve the rights to discuss the means to implement them. In this respect, we were able to increase the established deficit from 3.9 percent to more than 4 percent of the GDP.

Regarding the obligations of the central government, we have met our goals during the first half of this year. Yet we are still concerned about the deficit of public enterprises, over which the government can only exercise indirect supervision. We believe, however, that there are accounting procedures to reduce this deficit, especially if the government takes care of some short-term debts and closes those with large losses. We believe that it is fair to set up an internal refinancing procedure through which the government may assume a long-term responsibility to allow these enterprises to pay their debts in a more relaxed fashion. With the economy minister we are studying procedures to organize these financing procedures in order to present a more realistic deficit, which would be less influenced by the heavy conditions imposed by a large foreign debt contracted in the past.

We have talked about austerity without recession. I conveyed this message personally to the IMF director and reiterated it in several telephone conversations. Austerity is not enough. Austerity entails a list of recommendations which are obviously adequate to build a healthy economy, if one manages to survive. This is why we are adding the idea of no recession, which means that flexible conditions by major lending organizations for development should compensate for the restrictions imposed by the IMF. This is how we managed to reduce and even to cancel counterpart funds by the Peruvian Government, as has been the case with a large soft, long-term loan by the Agency for International Development, which has allowed us to supply large counterpart funds and to reactivate the industrial bank loans, especially for the purchase of inputs.

Therefore, this is not a mere slogan, it is a phrase which has some substance and implies certain commitments. We are determined to accept the sacrifices austerity demands but we want to avoid recession because it endangers the nourishment and employment rate of the people. [applause]

The negotiations conducted at the Paris Club upgraded by the participation of the chairman of the Council of Ministers himself have led to an agreement which will not only allow us to conclude this term in office in a normal manner but will also permit us to lay the foundations which will help the incoming government come up with a policy capable of bringing about economic recovery.

My address to Congress today is not so much the address of an outgoing government as an introduction for the incoming government. This year must be spent preparing for the incoming administration, regardless of its leanings. There must be contacts, information must be exchanged, because I harbor the hope that the incoming government elected by the people will have at least 1 favorable year, since the first year of a term in office is always easier as far as credits go and this will allow the foundations to be laid for the subsequent 5-year period and give the people the well-being they deserve.

Obviously there is also concern in the field of tourism. Terrorism is one of the factors which most affects tourism. It is incredible how harmful terrorist propaganda can be. I have been criticized for maintaining that terrorism is a totally foreign conspiracy. I want to reiterate my view here, because whenever there is a news on terrorism, most of which is false such as the alleged occupation of Andahuaylas Province a few weeks ago, all the world knows about it.

Unfavorable reports about Peru are constantly disseminated abroad by an international news service and some times these negative reports cause more damage to Peru's foreign image than the bombs planted to destroy pylons in the country. Moreover, whenever subversive criminals of some fame are detained, we receive hundreds of letters, not handwritten or typed but printed, which prove the existence of an international conspiracy against Peru. These printed letters are dealt like cards in order to smear Peru's image and, among other things, to discourage the tourist flow we need so much to even out our balance of payments. [applause]

Fortunately we have been able to maintain oil production at an adequate level, which of course still does not meet our desires. Daily production is on the order of 190,000 barrels, of which approximately 62,000 barrels are directly produced by the State Petroleum Agency [Petroperu], a national enterprise which operates at a technical level comparable to the most prestigious foreign companies. I was able to confirm this personally on the occasion of the visit I made to station 15 of the pipeline.

The serious policy adopted by Peru has made it possible for the return of some oil companies. This is the case with Shell, which has been temporarily operating on the Camisea and Urubamba Rivers and it is getting ready to do the same on the Madre de Dios River. Other companies have also come: Union (?Oil), Texaco, (?Esso) and its Peruvian subsidiaries.

The Talara secondary recovery program has not been as successful as expected, but it has been positive. Based on this and on the prospecting and exploitation of the continental shelf, we have sound reasons to expect an increase in our oil reserves. This is particularly promising in the case of the projects undertaken by Shell [words indistinct] average daily figures are somewhat lower because of interruptions and criminal acts of sabotage.

A saboteur knows what he is doing: He wants to cut the vital lines of the country, he seeks to destroy its infrastructure. Destroying roads is like destroying the blood vessels of the human body, destroying high-tension lines and pipelines is like destroying the nervous system of a country.

A strategy is being followed to damage and to undermine the institutional structure of the country. This is why, as we have unfortunately seen in recent days, mayors and other modest officials are killed one after the other. I want to express my respect and gratitude to the teacher of a small town school in a Peruvian province who was slain performing his duties and to the mayor of Huancayo, even though he belonged to a different party. [applause]

Let us conclude with the important topic of national defense. Warfare requires changes and modernization because arms become quickly obsolete. Each people and each decade confront different difficulties and challenges. The same as in other countries, our forces have always been ready to defend the country, paying the necessary special attention to border areas. However, aggression is currently promoted within the country. It is the result of a plot, and the tool used consists of surprise attacks. Terrorists do not just occupy a place, or liberate it as they sarcastically say, but also raid places, kill their inhabitants and destroy property. Therefore, we must combat this form of struggle.

We have entrusted the Armed Forces to take care of this serious problem because of the damage caused and the threat it poses to the country. The Armed Forces have our decisive support.

If sometimes we do not disclose our decisions, it is because we do not want to alert our adversaries of the steps that will be taken to protect peaceful people, who make up most of the Peruvian population. To comply with this serious task, the Armed Forces must make the best possible use of such an important tool as the police forces. They must act with the necessary caution [reserva] and work slowly but without pause to end this scourge, which perhaps has been the most serious ever endured by Peru.

In the past, wars were open and declared and the people would show their faces, but now they consist of cowardly attacks and criminal plots. Terrorists send women and children to spearhead attacks, poison the minds of youths and desecrate schools through dishonest teachers, who more often than not are not identified in time, in order to warp the minds of young people, who have Peru's future in their hands, and to entice them to criminal actions, controversy, and hatred in a Peru that has always been characterized by solidarity and love. [applause]

We must get to know ourselves and acknowledge our shortcomings and weaknesses. Its virtues aside, Peru is not reknowned for its sense of organization and discipline. Peruvians are profoundly dedicated and self-sacrificing people, but one of their worst shortcomings is the lack of discipline. Therefore the Armed Forces, as champions of the nation's sovereignty, as technically and professionally organized bodies, are basically schools where discipline and organization are taught. This we must understand, for it justifies to a considerable extent the sacrifices the country must make to fulfill its needs and requirements. The Armed Forces must be used to train our soldiers who will afterwards be citizens prepared to do their share of work.

The three branches of the Armed Forces are not just factories which produce soldiers, but mainly train future qualified workers who will work for the nation's future greatness. [applause]

I want to extend my most heartfelt recognition to former prime minister and first vice president of the nation, this great democrat, Fernando Schwalb. [applause] I would like to extend very special recognition to the last ministers of the Popular Christian Party, Ernesto Alayza and Ivan Rivera, who left the cabinet... [applause] who left the cabinet but did not take away their support for anything that meant providing for the supreme needs of the fatherlands. [applause]

In view of a recent event, I want to reiterate my gratitude in this respect. No pact or written agreement has ever been signed between the Popular Christian Party and Popular Action. I have recent proof that the two parties share the basic goal of defending democracy. This is why I am honored to say that I have confirmed that this agreement to serve the nation has been -- and this is quite dignifying -- a duly fulfilled gentlemen's agreement. [applause]

We have tried to weather many storms. Yet it could still be said tomorrow that we were able to build amid the storm. [applause] Let us work all together to preserve democracy, to preserve our democratic government system, and the Constitution. Thus I will be able to deliver my sash and you, congressman, your seats to our legitimate successors so that Peru may preserve its reputation as a country faithful to its tradition and to its liberators, whom we are now remembering with emotion.

Let us make an effort to build a common front against terrorism which is not only seeking to sabotage the infrastructure but the institutional structure of the country, especially our democratic system. Let us all do that. With satisfaction and honor I will respect the outcome of the election and will deliver the presidential sash which the people have twice bestowed upon me. [applause]

PRESIDENTS OF CONGRESSIONAL CHAMBERS ELECTED

PY271540 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0315 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Excerpt] The two congressional chambers held separate preparatory meetings today during which Deputy Elias Mendoza was elected president of the Chamber of Deputies against his American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA] opponent Hector Vargas Haya by a vote of 97 to 37.

In the Senate, Senator Ulloa Elias triumphed over his opponent Romualdo Baggi of the APRA Party.

POLICE DETAIN 24,000 IN ANTITERRORIST DRIVE

PY271608 Paris AFP in Spanish 1747 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Lima 26 Jul (AFP) -- Some 24,000 people have been detained by police forces in Peru this week in a massive operation aimed at catching terrorists and common criminals during the commemoration of the Peruvian national days. The main celebrations are scheduled for 28 July.

Police sources report that some 12,000 persons were arrested in Lima -- 5,000 of them yesterday and last night -- and were asked for their identification papers. A large number of detainees were released a few hours later after they proved that they were not engaged in criminal activities.

Interior Minister Luis Percovich has said that these measures, which were also conducted in the provinces, are aimed at preserving the tranquillity and security of the people, particularly over the holidays when crowds are expected in the streets to view the military parades that will mark the national day.

After reporting that the measures are being conducted in coordination with the police, the Armed Forces, and the port authorities, the minister revealed that among the detainees are 17 suspects who may have participated in the killing of Huancayo Communist Mayor Saul Munoz on 24 July. Huancayo is the main city of the entire central mountainous region.

In the meantime, the funeral of the mayor, who was killed by two men who shot at him six times, is underway in Huancayo. The mayor will be buried this afternoon after a mass and in the presence of the leaders of the United Left, the Marxist front to which he belonged.

ARMED FORCES URGE UNITY AGAINST TERRORISM

PY281439 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0215 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Excerpt] The Armed Forces yesterday called on all Peruvians to unite against all those who plan to interrupt constitutional order and they condemned the subversive actions of the Shining Path.

Navy Minister Jorge Du Bois Gervasi made this call during the speech he gave before the start of the big military parade that took place before the statue of the great Admiral Miguel Grau.

During his speech, the minister said that the fatherland is in danger today and that our democratic institutions are being attacked by bad Peruvians, traitors who have forgotten the land in which they were born. He also stated that traitors to the fatherland will be stopped.

For his part, Brigadier General Antonio Palomino, chief of the Army's Academic Institutions, called on all Peruvians to remain united.

REPORTAGE ON GUERRILLA-MILITARY CONFRONTATIONS

PY280330 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0041 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Lima, 27 Jul (EFE) -- Unofficial Peruvian sources reported here today that 19 alleged Shining Path guerrillas died today in clashes with Peruvian Government forces in two villages of the Andean Department of Ayacucho.

The armed clashes took place in Quebrada de Huatatas where 12 guerrillas died and military materiel was seized, and in Huanchishuayco, where 7 alleged Shining Path terrorists were killed.

The political-military command headquartered in Ayachucho is keeping totally silent regarding these deaths and no other details of the clashes are known.

Shining Path Members Killed

PY281527 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0215 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Nineteen members of the Shining Path died this morning in confrontations with the forces of order in several areas of Ayacucho. In addition, the city of Huamanga this morning was rocked by nine explosions at the start of a 72-hour strike, which has hardly been followed, that has been called by the Shining Path, according to our correspondent Mario Cueto Cardenas.

[Cueto Cardenas] This is a report for the news center. Reliable sources this morning reported that 19 alleged members of the Shining Path guerrilla group died in two operations that were carried out in the areas of (Huanchilwaijo) and (Huatatas) Pass. Another 7 were killed during the early morning hours in the area of (Huanchilwaijo), while in (Huatatas), according to the same sources, a confrontation took place at noon with a death toll of 12 and with the recovery of weapons, munitions, and propaganda material.

Meanwhile, the city of Ayacucho was rocked by nine explosions this morning. The explosive devices went off in various places on the outskirts of the city in an apparent move to herald the regional strike, but the stoppage is only partial because the markets opened and urban public transport is normal. However, interprovincial public transport is cut because several highways have been blockaded. The forces of order have tightened security for tomorrow's civilian-military-students parade, to such an extent that journalists who want to cover it must obtain credentials from the political-military command.

Meanwhile, the San Cosme Police station in Lima was attacked yesterday, but there are no reports on casualties. There was also a violent explosion close to the (Pataquque) Bridge, in the San Juan de Miraflores area.

For his part, Interior Minister Luis Percovich has announced the capture of several subversive criminals during 200 raids that were carried out in Lima and El Callao.

The body of a dead man was found early this morning on the third block of Moquegua Street, in downtown Lima. He had the hammer and sickle painted on the back of his shirt.

Other Actions

PY292145 [Editorial Report] Paris AFP in Spanish at 1715 GMT on 29 July reports that "the bodies of four peasants murdered by subversives were found in Huatatas locality in Ayacucho on 28 July." It adds that "Feliciano Angulo Albitez, governor of Huallocondor Province, Ayacucho Department, has been murdered by subversives."

The report continues: "During a blackout in Huancayo last night, subversives machine-gunned a driver, Ronald Posadas, and shot four other people." The blackout, which was caused by the "blowing up of two power pylons of the Mantaro hydroelectric plant," also affected "many other localities such as Jauja, Tarma, and La Oroya." During the blackout, which "occurred between 0115 and 0400 GMT," a Shining Path terrorist group "threw explosive devices against the 9 December Army Garrison." The attack was "repealed by the personnel and a shootout occurred in various parts of the city later."

The report adds: In Puno, "three dynamite attacks against public organizations which were carried out last night caused serious damage but no victims, according to reports from Puno." Also, "numerous dynamite attacks" occurred in Lima last night. Terrorists dynamited the "Yerbateros police station, a furniture factory and a milk depot among others" causing "damage but no victims." "Various people" were reportedly detained.

Paris AFP in Spanish at 1212 GMT on 29 July reports that a blackout occurred in "Tacarachi locality in Juliaca Province last night" as a result "of the blowing up of a power pylon," and "a blackout occurred in the southern part of Lima last night almost simultaneously with the blackouts in the central part of the Andean range."

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES DRUG TRAFFIC IN MAZATLAN

FL281556 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0115 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- President Miguel de la Madrid today said in the western port of Mazatlan that drug traffic in Mexico is supported from outside the country. He announced that the federal government would redouble its efforts in the struggle against that illegal activity. The president warned of the threat of resurgence of drug traffic in the country due to tha attractive situation created by the peso-dollar exchange rate, according to an article in the local daily ULTIMAS NOTICIAS.

De la Madrid spoke after the meeting on the National Urban Program, held in Mazatlan, a Mexican seaport on the Pacific, which is considered one of the main contact centers of the international drug trade, according to the daily.

DE LA MADRID SPEAKS ON POPULATION CONTROL

FL281555 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0130 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Mazatlan, Mexico, 27 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- President Miguel de la Madrid said here today that it is necessary to reverse the excessive concentration of inhabitants and stop the population growth of the country's large cities in order to balance the levels of social justice. On a working trip to Sinaloa State in northwestern Mexico, the chief executive presided over a meeting on urban and ecological development, at which he reiterated federal support for making the country's large cities such as Mexico City, Guadalajara, and Monterrey true poles of attraction for tourism. He specified that he would continue with the policy of strengthening the medium-sized cities in order to balance the distribution of human settlements.

De la Madrid said the executive branch would continue to support the municipality as part of the decentralization process because, he said, a country like Mexico cannot continue to be governed from the capital alone.

Secretary of Urban Development and Ecology Marcelo Javelly Girard reported to the president on activities coordinated by his department in the reordering of the national territory, housing construction, the establishment of territorial reserves, and the reduction of environmental pollution. He said that program now handles birth control matters in 59 medium-sized cities and metropolitan areas, and the federal, state, and local levels of government participate in the programs.

CUBAN AMBASSADOR ON U.S. 'PRESSURE,' REAGAN

FL281648 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1825 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- One of the most visible hopes for the pacification of Central America continues to be the Contadora Group, but its actions have been blocked by U.S. military policy. Cuban Ambassador to Mexico Jose Fernandez de Cossio made that statement during the commemoration here of the 25th anniversary of the Cuban revolution, which was organizaed by the Forum of Third World Sociologists and Social Scientists.

The Cuban diplomat added that U.S. Government pressure on Central and South America can no longer be disregarded because given the style of the Reagan administration, any kind of action is possible during an election year. He warned that if Reagan is reelected, we will have 4 more years of these pressures, but he believes if there is a change in administration in the next election, a policy different from that of the current administration could be followed.

Fernandez de Cossio said that after 25 years the revolution continues to grow despite U.S. attacks, blockades, and interference against Cuba. He also expressed gratitude for the solidarity of countries such as Mexico.

Mexican Senator Gonzalo Martinez Corbala recalled that former Mexican President Lazaro Cardenas supported C a's struggle for liberation and that the Mexican Government maintains its principles of nonintervention and self-determination.

CUBAN TOURISM OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR TALKS

FL302132 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2045 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Mexico City, 30 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Cuban Tourism Minister [as received] Jose Luis Padron arrived here today to review in coming days tourism treaties in effect between Mexico and his country. The Cuban official's visit responds to an invitation by Mexico's Tourism Secretary Antonio Enriquez Savignac, with whom he will meet next Thursday and Friday.

The Cuban minister's work agenda also includes a tour of Acapulco and Ixtapa Zihuatanejo on the Pacific coast, where he will examine the tourist infrastructure of beach vacational centers. Likewise, on 3 August he will hold talks with officials of the national hotel industry to exchange experiences on matters dealing with lodging.

PRC ASSISTANT MINISTER ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT

FL301630 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0148 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Mexico City, 28 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- China's Assistant Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen has said that there is great potential for developing trade and technological cooperation between Mexico and China.

Interviewed at Mexico City's International Airport before his departure for Cuba, Zhu Qizhen said that the two countries have a brilliant future in trade which has not been fully realized. He added that the volume of trade between the two countries in 1984 surpassed that of the past two years, but declined to provide exact figures. The Chinese leader said that bilateral trade had increased notably, but that there were still many areas which could be opened for trade.

Zhu Qizhen said that Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian would arrive in Mexico City on 1 August for an official visit. The Chinese foreign minister will meet and talk with President Miguel de la Madrid and Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor on peace in Central America and the Contadora Group's efforts, which China supports.

Zhu Qizhen said that regardless of the distance separating China and America, China is worried about the Central American conflict, which the inhabitants have created themselves but which foreign powers have taken advantage of.

He added that Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian would visit Venezuela, Brazil, and Argentina.

AMBASSADOR INVITES LEGISLATORS TO VISIT ROK

FL271958 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2025 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 26 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- South Korean Ambassador to Mexico Ku Chon-kwae has stressed the importance of strengthening ties between Mexican and South Korean legislators. During a meeting with the president of the Grand Commission of the Chamber of Deputies, Humberto Lugo Gil, the Korean diplomat extended an invitation for a delegation of Mexican deputies to travel to the ROK. Lugo Gil thanked Ku Chon-kwae for the invitation and asked him to convey greetings to the president of his country and the members of the South Korean National Assembly.

Earlier, when interviewed by a Mexico City newspaper, Ku Chon-kwae spoke in favor of solving international problems through dialogue. He also spoke in support of the efforts of the Contadora Group to achieve peace in Central America.

GUATEMALAN EMBASSY ON REPATRIATION OF REFUGEES

FL271817 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0137 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Mexico City, 25 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- The Guatemalan Government has never made official contact with the UN High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR] on the repatriation of Guatemalans who have sought refuge in Mexico, the Guatemalan Embassy has stressed. The embassy's spokesman, Julio Drago Palomino, said that during his recent visit to this city, Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz Duran had briefly discussed this matter with Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor.

According to the evening daily ULTIMAS NOTICIAS, the talks dealt with the possibility of establishing a consultation mechanism so that the refugees could individually and freely express their wishes about returning to their country of origin. The embassy spokesman asserted that, in fact, official talks on the possible repatriation of Guatemalans have not taken place.

Drago Palomino said the Guatemalan Government expects that both the Secretaries of Foreign Relations and Government of Mexico as well as the UNHCR will cooperate with the Guatemalan Red Cross to facilitate the return of that Central American country's citizens.

MITSUBISHI TO BUY 30,000 TONS OF SIDERMEX STEEL

FL301546 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2304 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- The Mitsubishi Corporation of Japan will buy 30,000 tons of Mexican steel for $7.5 million from the Mexican State Iron and Steel Enterprise (Sidermex). The director of this Japanese company, Y. Akaki, was interviewed today when he arrived at Mexico City International Airport and stated that he is visiting Mexico to arrange for the steel purchase and open the doors for additional contracts between the two nations.

The Japanese company official also stated that Mexican steel is considered to be one of the world's best.

U.S. REPORTEDLY DETAINS 4 FISHING BOATS

PA281559 Paris AFP in Spanish 1503 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Mexico City, 28 Jul (AFP) -- Mexican Merchant Marine spokesmen charged here today that U.S. warships detained four Mexican tuna boats in Mexican jurisdictional waters. The detentions occurred last week and thus far the U.S. Navy has not offerred any explanations or reason for the "arbitrary" measure, the sources added.

In view of the fact that the actions occurred in Pacific Ocean waters opposite the Mexican border with the United States, it is believed that the operations are connected with the vigilance that is being enforced to prevent incidents during the Olympic Games which begin today in Los Angeles.

U.S. PLAN TO DUMP TOXIC WASTE IN GULF PROTESTED

WA301058 Rome IPS in English 26 Jul 84

[Text] Mexico City, July 26 (IPS) -- A U.S. company's plan to dump chemical waste in the Mexican Gulf are causing a flap in Mexico, largely thanks to protests by Latin American researchers in Miami and press coverage in a Mexican daily.

Two ships from Chemical Waste Management, Inc. (CWM), based in Oak Brook, Illinois, are loaded with 300,000 tons of PCN, DDT, and other toxic chemicals, awaiting the green light from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)to take the cargo to the gulf.

The company's dumping plans were first reported by Francisco Palacios, a Colombian researcher who lives in Miami. Palacios, who represented Colombia in a recent London convention on waste dumping at sea, warned that the process for burning the material is so dangerous that any mistake could cause an environmental disaster. He said that the U.S. firm's plans to dump chemicals in the Gulf of Mexico could cause serious damage to the environment and the economy of a vast region.

The impact would be felt first on the Mexican Atlantic coast and the coasts of the Bahamas, Belize, the Cayman Islands, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, and Jamaica, Palacios explained. The damage could then be spread throughout the Caribbean basin, the North Atlantic, and even the European coasts, he warned.

Incinerating chemical waste requires temperatures of 2,400 degrees centigrade and strict control measures, and Palacios noted that it would be impossible to ensure an "acceptable security" margin if the waste is burned on the high seas.

Companies that must dispose of chemical waste are facing increasing difficulties, but U.S. firms are restricted by legislation that requires particularly costly controls.

In April this year, EPA officials suspended authorization for the CWM ships to lift anchor and began to review the case. The EPA's decision may have been a response to a growing movement in the southern United States to restrict toxic waste dumping, promoted by ecologists and scientists and backed by Texas Governor Mark White. Reports and editorials in THE NEW YORK TIMES, THE WASHINGTON POST, TIME MAGAZINE and other U.S. publications added momentum to the anti-dumping movement. In June, U.S. Government, business and conservation representatives met to discuss the matter but reached no accord.

Critics here call the dumping of U.S. toxic waste in Mexican waters a sign of the United States' cavalier treatment of poorer countries. "What underlies the problem of incinerating [toxic waste] is that Mexico and Latin America are treated like rubbish bins for the multinational companies, in the framework of the old colonial relations," said Mexican scientist Ramon Alvarez Larrauri. Alvarez, a researcher in the effects of industrial development on ecosystems, notes that the toxic waste poisons nature and eventually reaches human beings through the food chain.

The experts note that, even if security guidelines are fulfilled, the burning of toxic waste creates clouds of hydrochloric acid which carry toxic residue to land masses. And Claudina Berlanga of the Autonomous University of Mexico pointed out the toxic materials released into the sea are hurting marine life, particularly shrimp, one of Mexico's natural resources.

An editorial in El Dia said that the dumping problem "obliges not only the nations affected...but all the countries of the world to demand that the [seas] are respected and obliges the United States to prevent such a grave ecological outrage."

IMCE ANNOUNCES FIRST QUARTER EXPORT EARNINGS

FL301516 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0120 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 26 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican Institute of Foreign Trade (IMCE) today reported that during the first quarter of 1984 Mexico exported goods worth $6,118,000,000. It reported that this represented an increase of 21.8 percent in relation to the same period last year, when exports totaled $5,025,000,000.

The Institute reported that included in these exports were cotton, raw coffee beans, chickpeas, tomatoes, legumes, fresh vegetables, and melons. The Institute reported that Mexico also exported crude oil, natural gas, and metallic minerals of which the most important were copper ore and zinc, plus sulphur, common salt, and fluorspar.

It reported that the manufacturing industry increased its exports of packaged foods, liquors, cigars, frozen shrimp, textiles, clothing, leather products, and products from the wood, chemical, petrochemical, and plastics industries.

The IMCE said that the exports went to the United States, Japan, Spain, Israel, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, FRG, France, Ireland, and Italy.

LEFTIST PARTIES CRITICIZE SIMPSON-MAZZOLI BILL

PA280120 Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 25 Jul 84 pp 1, 11

[By Manuel Ponce]

[Text] Prompt, firm, and thorough action is required from our country's government and various political and social organizations to prevent the enactment of the U.S. immigration bill. This was declared by the leaders of all of the leftist parties, who said that the approval of the Simpson-Mazzoli bill would facilitate and expand racial and national discrimination and would legalize and encourage the massive violation of human rights.

Representatives of the leftist Peoples Socialist Party, the Workers Socialist Party, and the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico, as well as of the Communist Left and Socialist Trend political organizations, pointed out that the firm and effective defense of our affected national interests is necessary.

In a joint communique they said that to accomplish this it will be necessary to increase the Mexican people's awareness of the problem and to defend workers who must work under unfavorable conditions in the United States. Their document noted that the bill is an instrument intended to regulate the flow of migrant workers, and that although it is not a law it imposes legal, political, economic, and social conditions of discrimination on a large number of workers who are a part of the U.S. economy.

The five leftist political organizations said that the bill views these workers as law-breakers, and prescribes the use of police persecution, hostile actions, and terror against them. The communique added that these aberrations are the principal form of contact between the government and the migratory workers, because the bill allocates police power to civilian employers.

The document noted that whether the progress made in reducing the differences between the two houses of the U.S. Congress on the bill is rapid or slow is now a matter of political manipulation for electoral purposes. The leftist parties said that the bill is being approved in the midst of a political atmosphere of conservative intolerance and of xenophobia cultivated over many years, and at a time when traditional racism has reappeared and is raising its ugly head.

PPS WILL NOT PARTICIPATE IN ALLIANCE WITH PRT

PA281228 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 24 Jul 84 p 4 A

[By Carlos A. Medina]

[Text] The Peoples Socialist Party [PPS] will not establish or take part in any joint action alliance or political compromise with the Revolutionary Workers Party [PRT] "because it disagrees with the political tactics used by the Trotskiyists." Meanwhile, the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico [PSUM] and the PRT decided to join efforts in defending the workers and peasants' movement and carrying out activities aimed at uniting the left wing.

Edgar Sanchez Ramirez, PRT Political Committee leader, maintained that the joint declaration with the PSUM "outlines the need that the PSUM and the PRT, undoubtedly the two most important leftist organizations, work on a common strategy in the electoral struggle and in defense of proletariat interests." These two parties will fight together to amends the electoral law, which they describe as antidemocratic; to oppose the ruling authorities; to carry out actions aimed at freeing social sectors from their dependence on bourgeoisie political parties; to repudiate the Simpson-Mazzoli bill; and to support revolutionary processes in Central America and the Caribbean.

In view of the joint PSUM-PRT communique, the PPS accepts the joint action compromise with the Socialist Workers Party [PST], the Leftist Communist Unity [UIC], and the socialist sector, but not with the PRT. Franciso Ortiz Mendoza, official PPS spokesman, said that "in view of the permanent and open activity of Trotskiyism noticeable throughout our history at the national and international levels, and regardless of what disguise or parties it uses to cover up, the PPS will not strike any political compromise with this sector under any exception or circumstances."

PRD PROTESTS BENEFITS GRANTED CANAL EMPLOYEES

PA301637 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 30 Jul 84 pp 1A, 8A

[Democratic Revolutionary Party, PRD, communique issued in Panama City on 29 July]

[Text] Three years after Omar Torrijos Herrera's passing, the foreign policy that he established continues to be valid, attaining worldwide recognition through important developments that have given Panama an unquestionably relevant role in international affairs. The Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD] maintains and strengthens this independent, Third World, and nonaligned policy, which made the signing of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties possible, to eliminate the colonial enclave and to recover full sovereignty over Panama's territory.

Therefore, our party hereby protests and expresses its emphatic condemnation of the decision reached by the U.S. majority on the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Commission granting U.S. employees of that Commission salary adjustments subsidizing travel, housing, commissary, and postal services. This decision was approved despite the fact that it was unanimously, honorably, and patriotically rejected by the Panamanian members of that Board.

This measure creates colonialist-oriented privileges that the Treaties expressly prohibit. It is detrimental to Panama because canal revenues will be used to subsidize it, and because it directly discriminates against Panamanian workers.

This new treaty violation originates in the so-called Law 96-70, repeatedly protested by our government and people since the U.S. Congress unilaterally decided to impose it. This law reduces the benefits that our people obtained through their brave and prolonged struggle and violates the Torrijos-Carter Treaties.

The U.S. Government's deliberate and continual policy of establishing measures and taking actions that violate both the letter and spirit of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties compels the PRD to vehemently demand that the National Government take forceful action to see Law 96-70, which is the source of these constant violations, repealed, and to replace it with a new law that will promote rather than obstruct the faithful, equitable, and due application of a set of treaties that were signed by sovereign and independent states.

The PRD National Executive Committee urges all party members, particularly its leaders, to remain alert, to organize the national community to counter tactics and procedures that have a regressive effect on the process of decolonization contained in the Torrijos-Carter Treaties, and to mobilize international solidarity for the demand that these treaties be effectively respected.

Berta Torrijos de Arosemena
President
Democratic Revolutionary Party

PRESIDENT ILLUECA APPOINTS NEW LABOR MINISTER

PA310248 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] President Jorge Illueca this afternoon appointed Oscar Vargas Velarde as the new labor and social welfare minister. Vargas, a lawyer, had been deputy minister of the Presidency of the Republic.

EL SALVADOR

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY APPOINTS 3 NEW CCE MEMBERS

PA282221 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Excerpts] The five current members of the Central Electoral Council [CCE], who administered the 6 May elections, will conclude their duties on 31 July and will be replaced by three magistrates elected by the congress from slates named by the three majority parties in the past elections. The Assembly named Dr Mario Samayoa, a Christian Democrat with limited political experience, as CCE president; (Francisco Merino Lopez), chief of the Nationalist Republican Alliance's legislative faction, as vice president; and Dr Arturo Mendez Azahar, former justice minister for the previous interim government and National Conciliation Party representative to the CCE, as the third member.

REPORTAGE ON MILITARY ACTIVITY, CASUALTIES

Army Seizes Arms, Equipment

PA302227 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa, communique; date not given]

[Text] Attention, much attention. This is last-minute information directly from the Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa. The Armed Forces have seized arms and communications equipment from terrorists. Members of the 1st Infantry Brigade stationed in San Salvador have seized a large quantity of arms, war materiel, and communications equipment. This was accomplished during a search-and-destroy operation against subversive redoubts in the general area of Guazapa, north of San Salvador. The materiel and equipment seized were: 2M-1 carbines, 1 Thompson submachinegun, 1 Garand rifle, 1 .22 cal rifle, 3 G-3 rifles, 6 FAL rifles, 7 M-16 rifles, 33 AR-15 rifles, 3 disposable rocket launchers, 1 M-1 rifle, 20 pounds of powdered chlorate, 78 sticks of TNT, and a large quantity of radios and other communications materiel.

It has also been reported that Leon Battalion troops of San Miguel clashed with terrorist bands north of Carolina. One terrorist was killed, many rebels were wounded, and an AR-15 rifle was taken with abundant ammunition. The government forces suffered no casualties.

Coprefa on San Vicente Clashes

PA302231 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa, communique; date not given]

[Text] A total of 29 terrorists have died in San Vicente. These 29 FMLN leftists died last Saturday during a clash with members of the (Pral) Company and the Airborne Battalion near San Bartolo Ichanmico and Tecoluca, in central San Vicente Department. In addition to the 29 dead and an undetermined number of wounded, the terrorists lost 8 M-16 rifles, 1 .30 caliber carbine, ammunition, and medicine, all of which was seized by Armed Forces members. The government forces reportedly suffered 6 dead and 28 wounded, most of them slightly.

15 Civil Defense Troops Killed

PA301951 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Rebels ambushed a truck belonging to the San Juan Opico infantry brigade early this morning, along with attacking the Talcualuya farm. A total of 15 civil defense members were killed in the attacks. Unofficial reports indicate that the attack on the farm took place at 0300, when a fierce clash took place in San Matias Canton, in La Libertad Department. The reports add that the ambush of the military truck presumably took place as it was heading toward Talcualuya to help the forces guarding the farm. The sources gave no details as to the results of the ambush, but they did say that the government forces received Air Force support.

FARABUNDO MARTI REPORTS ON FIGHTING IN LA LIBERTAD

PA310352 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Attention, Salvadoran people. The Comandante Felipe Pena Mendoza Battalion and the Carlos Arias Battalion won an important victory today, 30 July. Our weapons into combat, our weapons to victory. Today, 30 July, we fought and wore down the enemy troops in northern La Libertad Department. Our revolutionary battalions made incursions into two important towns on 30 July and swept away three paramilitary positions and hit and wore down the enemy Army on the move. We won a victory on this 30 July in honor of martyr heroes of 30 July 1975, who were massacred by the armored personnel carriers and machineguns of the criminal government of Arturo Armando Molina. In today's fighting in the area of San Juan Opico, we recovered 43 rifles and inflicted 65 dead and many wounded on the enemy. We inflicted 65 dead and many wounded on the enemy troops of the artillery garrison and military [word indistinct].

To the soldiers and officers we appeal to consider and find out [words indistinct]. Your brothers are here at the Farabundo Marti front.

We recovered 43 rifles, including 25 G-3 rifles, 1 M-16, 6 M-1 carbines, and 11 Czechoslovak rifles. We also seized a quantity of ammunition and other war supplies. Before dawn today we made an incursion into San Juan Opico, in Quezaltepeque. This is only 26 km north of San Salvador. We took control of the civil defense positions in (El Cogote), Las Flores, and Los Ranchos, all in the jurisdiction of San Juan Opico, in northern La Libertad Department. At 0500 our units had complete control of the paramilitary positions.

We are the armed people, the army of the workers, guarantor of the conquests and the popular [word indistinct].

LETTER TO MSGR RIVERA DESCRIBES 'MASSACRE'

PA291355 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Letter to Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, archbishop of San Salvador, from the Christian communities of Jutiapa, Cinquera, and Tenancingo, dated 26 July]

[Text] Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, we humble peasants members of the Christian communities of the Municipalities of Cinquera and Jutiapa in Cabanas Department and of the Municipality of Tenancingo in Cuscatlan Department wish to inform you of the serious incidents that took place in our communities on 17 and 22 July.

On those days, our communities were the victims of a military operation carried out by units of the Atlacatl Battalion, supported on this occasion by units of Military Detachments No 2 and No 5. While we were engaged in our usual farming activities, they entered our communities sowing terror and destruction in our humble villages and forcing us to again flee into the mountains and creeks in order to save our lives, leaving behind our homes and scarce belongings which, including 42 manzanas of tilled land, were destroyed by the military forces. In addition, 30 houses and ranches were destroyed.

In the mountains, the Atlacatl Battalion continued its persecution against us by capturing, torturing, and raping many women, and killing the members of our families. This massacre resulted in the death of 27 children, some newborns; 11 elders; and 26 adults -- mostly women, inhumanly murdered by the Atlacatl Battalion which, after having consumated this massacre, burned the bodies to erase the evidence. However, they were not able to do so. We have photos and testimonies confirming these actions, as well as a list of the names of the victims. A total of 64 of our brothers were brutally murdered by the Atlacatl Battalion. We, Christians, victims of this new massacre blame the chiefs and troops of the Atlacatl Battalion before the Salvadoran people and the peoples of the world. We blame Jose Napoleon Duarte who calls himself a Christian and proudly proclaims himself the commander in chief of those Armed Forces.

Now, all peasant members of this Christian community, deeply moved by the abuse against our families, mourn the loss of our slain relatives, the loss of our dear ones, and of our scarce belongings. We pray to heaven and ask our patron saint, saviour of the world, to help us in this succession of troubles and sorrows being imposed upon us by heartless murderers who call themselves Christians.

Monsignor, in view of these incidents we beg you to denounce these actions from your pulpit in the cathedral on Sunday, just as our beloved pastor Msgr Romero did, and to mediate before President Duarte so that those responsible for this crime are punished and so that we may be paid for all the human and material losses caused by the Armed Forces.

Finally, we want to ask you to pray in our name before our Heavenly Father to put an end to the anguish being suffered by our humble Salvadoran people, and to enlighten us to find the peace we so much desire.

[Signed] Douglas Escobar, representing the coordinating team of Christian communities of Cabanas Department; 26 July 1984

GUATEMALA

ANDRADE ON NICARAGUAN ELECTIONS, EEC MEETING

PA302115 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 29 Jul 84 p 4

[Text] Guatemala City, 28 Jul -- All the Central American governments as well as the Contadora Group view with interest the opportunity for a political opening in Nicaragua. This statement was made by Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade. He noted that Guatemala expects Nicaragua "to have an open, unobjectionable electoral process that will allow for the participation of various political currents without any kind of pressure." Andrade added: "This would be desirable." The minister said that this would be a reconciliation process similar to those that have taken place in other Central American countries, and, just as this process is taking place in Guatemala, it should also take place in Nicaragua. The minister noted: "It is urgent for Nicaragua to have a political opening."

Andrade said he was surprised by international reports that Guatemala is opposed to Spain's participating in the meeting to take place between European, Central American, and Contadora foreign ministers in Costa Rica.

The Foreign Ministry, he said, does not know the origin of that report, which is absolutely false. He noted that General Oscar Mejia Victores has told the media clearly that Guatemala has never been opposed to Spain's presence at the San Jose meeting, where EEC foreign ministers will participate, and he is now ratifying that. The meeting is scheduled to take place at the end of September.

Andrade said: On the contrary, on the occasion of the visit by Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez, a joint communique was issued. Article 6 of this communique clearly states that Guatemala fully endorses the Costa Rican initiative and will cooperate so that this important meeting can be conducted in the best possible way.

Andrade added that this meeting will be important for all Central Americans because it could open a door to significant economic cooperation from Western Europe to Central America. Andrade said that the foreign ministers of Portugal and Spain will also be participating in this meeting.

MILITARY PATROL, 'SUBVERSIVES' CLASH IN QUICHE

PA302025 Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] A military patrol and a group of subversives clashed today in the town known as Playa Grande, in the (Tsan) Municipality of Quiche Department. At least three people died and four were wounded as a result of the clash. According to unofficial reports, two of the dead were guerrillas and three of the wounded are soldiers. A woman was also among the wounded.

Our television cameras have exclusive footage of an Air Force helicopter arriving in Guatemala City with the wounded. For unknown reasons, the helicopter landed at the Martes football field, where three ambulances froom the Fire Department and two from the Military Hospital were waiting to take the wounded to the hospital.

As for the clash, it has been reported that a military unit was patrolling around Playa Grande when it was suddenly attacked. The soldiers returned fire and the ensuing fight lasted some 90 minutes. The rebels used high-caliber weapons and claymore mines against the military unit: The soldiers ran for the bushes to escape.

No further details are known thus far, as the Army's Public Relations Office has issued no report as yet. It is expected that an official report on this action will be forthcoming tomorrow.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO ECUADOR -- The Head of State's Office has appointed the delegates to represent Guatemala at the inauguration of Ecuadoran President-elect Leon Febres Cordero. The delegation consists of Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran, Deputy Foreign Minister Mario Marroquin Najera, and Guatemalan Ambassador to Ecuador Juan Alfredo Rendon Maldonado. [Summary] [Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 30 Jul 84 PA]

HONDURAS

EL SALVADOR PROTESTS STATEMENTS ON BORDER ISSUE

PA301645 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] DPA reports that Salvadoran Foreign Minister Jorge Eduardo Tenorio has lodged a protest note with the Honduran Government over statements issued about the border delimitation problem, saying that the Salvadoran Government deplores the way in which these statements have been misinterpreted and expressing concern. The note also says that El Salvador has always clearly demonstrated a willingness to achieve a definite solution to the border delimitation problem in good faith, in accordance with the letter and spirit of the 1980 general peace treaty, and within the procedures and deadlines specified therein.

Honduras and El Salvador engaged in a brief war in 1969 because of border delimitation and population problems; some 4,000 people died in the conflict. The two countries signed a general peace treaty in 1980 to settle their differences through the mediation of Peruvian jurist Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero. The document was signed in Lima.

We repeat the information: Salvadoran Foreign Minister Jorge Eduardo Tenorio has sent a protest note to the Honduran Foreign Secretariat over statements issued on the two countries' border delimitation problem, indicating that the Salvadoran Government deplores the way in which these statements have been misinterpreted and declaring his concern.

NEW OIL AGREEMENT TO BE SIGNED WITH VENEZUELA

PA302012 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Some of the advantages lost by Honduras with the suspension of its oil agreement with Venezuela will be recovered when a new agreement is signed on Tuesday. In fact, Venezuela has decided to renew its oil agreement with Honduras, which is advantageous for our country, as it permits the retention of essential foreign exchange that can be used in socioeconomic plans and projects. Our reporter Milton Mateo interviewed Gonzalo Carias Pineda, president of the Honduran Central Bank, prior to his departure for Caracas, where the so-called Caracas agreement will be signed.

[Mateo] Gonzalo Carias Pineda, president of the Honduran Central Bank, traveled to Caracas, Venezuela on Saturday. Before boarding the plane, he told us about the purpose of his trip:

[Begin recording] [Carias] I am going to negotiate an economic cooperation agreement with the Venezuelan Investment Fund, FIV, which will be signed in Caracas next Tuesday.

[Mateo] Hadn't Venezuela suspended this kind of agreement with Honduras?

[Carias] Yes, the agreement was suspended because of the problems that Honduras has had and continues to have with its balance of payments and its fiscal deficit. It has been suspended since August 1983, but we have again recovered the confidence of the Venezuelan Government, which is now helping us.

We have renewed the agreement, which will be retroactive, as it will be for the 3 August 1983 to 4 August 1984 period. It should be signed no later than 31 July 1984.

[Mateo] How much does the agreement entail, and will its conditions be hard or soft?

[Carias] Well, our oil bill is $13.3 million, 50 percent of which, or $6,650,000, is payable in dollars, while the remaining 50 percent is payable in bolivares at the official exchange rate.

The conditions, though, are tougher than those in previous agreements. For example, the interest rate we previously paid was 4 percent, and now we will have to pay 8 percent upon receipt of the certificates supporting the balance of payments. The conditions for long-term credit have also changed. Under the previous agreement, we used a [word indistinct] rate, while now the rate will be 6 percent. This is still a low rate, but there is also a clause stating that the bolivares can only be used or spent to purchase Venezuelan products. In the past, we negotiated these bolivares with the banks, and they could be used for other things; in other words, they were convertible. Now, they are no longer convertible, and can only be used to purchase goods and services in Venezuela.

[Mateo] If the conditions are tough, then what are the advantages for our country?

[Carias] Well, when I say tough, what I mean is that they are not as soft as when the first, second, and third agreements were signed. However, the terms are still soft if we compare them with those of commercial banks, the prime rate, or with other international financial institutions. The clause that calls for payments in bolivares is actually advantageous for us, for under these terms we pay debts acquired by this same agreement in Venezuela. The dollars are used in our balance of payments, since they are exchanged for lempiras, and become credit that we can use in projects such as the one at El Cajon, or any other large government project.

BRIEFS

EDUCATION SECRETARY CONFIRMED -- The Honduran Government has confirmed the appointment of Professor Fausto Castillo, current president of the National Electoral Tribunal, as new education secretary. Castillo replaces Alma Rodas de Fiallos who was forced to resign after a stormy administration. He will reportedly assume his office on 1 August. [Summary] [Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 27 Jul 84 PA]

NICARAGUA

REPORTAGE ON VOTER REGISTRATION PERIOD

Statistics Issued

PA301955 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1757 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Managua, 30 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Sandinist sources reported today that more than a million Nicaraguans have registered in the past 3 days to vote in the upcoming general elections. The official daily BARRICADA reported today that more than a million Nicaraguans are already entitled to vote in the 4 November elections. The Supreme Electoral Council, however, has reported that 837,320 citizens have registered to vote throughout the country thus far. The registration period concludes today. The Sandinist authorities have carried out an intense campaign to promote registration.

Ortega Speech

PA310312 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2336 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra speech at a ceremony in Ciudad Sandino in Managua marking the closing of the voter registration period -- live]

[Excerpts] We have received flowers from the children, and it is natural for children to give flowers because the children themselves are the best flowers adorning Nicaragua. [applause]

I saw a donkey around here. What is the donkey's name? [crowd shouts: "Reagan!"] Don't bother the donkey. Don't insult the donkey. [laughter] President Reagan has been devoting his time to insulting Nicaragua recently. Among other things he called us thugs. Imagine, he calls us bullies. He, who represents a world military power and is attacking a nation of barely 3 million inhabitants, is calling us bullies. Such an outrage is not even committed by a donkey. [crowd cheers] This is why I said let's not give that name to the poor donkey. [crowd jeers]

In these past 4 days we have fought a new battle which we [word indistinct] the voter registration and our enemies...what do you think our enemies wanted? Did they want the people to register or not? What do you think? Of course our enemies did not want the people to register because that was a way to try to defeat this effort we are making in institutionalizing the revolution, which is called the electoral process and will culminate with the 4 November elections. Therefore, our enemies did not want people to register and killed two companeros who were working for the registration and wounded another companero who worked for the vote-counting boards.

Aside from the grief over the deaths of these two companeros and the wounds inflicted on the other, we must stress that the most important thing is that the people responded positively, enthusiastically, militantly, and firmly to the call to register and that the companeros in charge of vote-counting boards in various parts of the country, in places where the mercenary forces have been carrying out attacks, especially in the border regions, were not intimidated, despite the murder of the two companeros. We must stress that this was a victory of the people, the organized people. The companeros who were responsible for the vote-counting boards have played a very important role. The Sandinist Defense Committees, the Sandinist youths, the Sandinist women, the Sandinist workers, the Sandinist peasants, and all Sandinists have also played a very important role. [applause, crowd shouts: "A single army!"]

We established a goal for ourselves, despite the country's limitations. These are limitations imposed by whom? [crowd shouts: "Yankee imperialism"] Yes, Yankee imperialism, with its constant policy of aggression. The goal we set was to register 1,250,000 Nicaraguans. In other words, a very high percentage of the total 1.6 million eligible. There are countries, including the United States, where the democratic system is in a crisis and the people's participation in elections is minimal. Here then, the people are voting for their democracy by registering, and they are voting overwhelmingly. With this registration, the Nicaraguan people are destroying the arguments and the maneuvers of our enemies. We can already affirm that -- although we have not counted the last person to register -- our goal, the registration of 1,250,000 Nicaraguans, has been surpassed. [applause, crowd shouts: "Power to the people!"]

We want to emphasize this: Region 1, let's see who knows which is Region 1. You are right, it is Esteli, Madriz, and Nueva Segovia. Region 1, as we all know, is one of those most affected by enemy attacks. It is the most affected by the imperialist and mercenary aggression. Two of its departments border with Honduras where the mercenary forces have their bases. And in Region 1 the established goal was surpassed. It was the first region to surpass the established goal. [applause]

In Region 6, let's see which is Region 6? Matagalpa and Jinotega, and you know that Jinotega borders with Honduras and that there is a lot of activity by mercenary forces in that area, particularly in the mountainous areas where there are still no roads and where mercenary bands are constantly entering to murder peasants and destroy cooperatives. Well, in Region 6, despite the situation of aggression, and the people's mobilization for defense, the goal was reached. [applause, crowd shouts: "National Directorate, issue your order!"]

ORTEGA, RAMIREZ ON ELECTIONS, FSLN PROGRAM

PA282123 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0157 GMT 28 Jul 84

["Face the People" program with Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra and junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado in Managua -- live]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] How much longer will the revolutionary government tolerate the overt connivance of the ecclesiastical hierarchy with the enemies of our people?

[Daniel Ortega] Well, this subject has been discussed many times, and it is always brought up on the "Face the People" program. It is important to stress that the revolution is not an enemy of religion. The revolution has often ratified its determination to respect religious creeds in our country. However, there are also problems of a political nature, created by members of the hierarchy or priests who assume political positions against the revolution. They should act as real priests, as Christians. They should change their attitudes and identify themselves with the people. This is our message. [applause]

[Lucas Ceveda] Good evening companeros, my name is Juan Francisco Lucas Ceveda, member of the Julio Mora Sandinist Defense Committee [CDS]. What was the participation of rightist parties in our war of liberation?

[Ramirez Mercado] There is a difference between the current rightest parties that have announced they will not participate in the electoral process -- not only the rightist parties, but also organizations made up of some rightist businessmen -- and other forces, other political parties that collaborated with the FSLN in the past enterprise which led to Nicaragua's liberation. There are other social and political sectors in our country not directly linked to the FSLN that did have a role in the process of Nicaragua's liberation. However, there are also ultraconservative rightist forces identified with the Yankee ideology, with the Reagan administration and which, following instructions from the Reagan administration, have decided not to register for the electoral process and did not register candidates. The latter never participated in the war of liberation and have not participated at all in the entire process of national reconstruction or in the political process of change we have experienced in Nicaragua during the first 5 years of revolution. They have now shown their true selves: traitors who sell their homeland [vendepatrias]. We have not invented this term, they have earned it because they have demonstrated this from the beginning. They are now tuned to the Reagan administration and have fleetingly sent us a candidate fabricated in Washington.

He said he came here to be a candidate but will not be one because they decided not to register, and he is about to leave the country again. This is not the way to participate in this electoral process, which opened for all Nicaraguans with the beautiful registration period that began today, in which the Nicaraguan people have gone en masse to the registration tables to express their willingness to move ahead with the revolutionary process and its institutionalization. If there are minority groups in Nicaragua that did not participate in the liberation war and are still not participating, that is not important. What's important is that the Nicaraguan people are demonstrating their willingness to participate, and they are doing so through the grand registration process that began today, which will lead us to the 4 November 1984 elections. [applause]

[Alvarez Castillo] My name is Walter Alvarez Castillo, member of the German Pomares CDS. I have a question for Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra. The right has accused the FSLN of deviating from the revolution's original program. In what ways has the FSLN carried out its historical program during the 5 years of revolution? Thank you.

[Ortega] I think that you can all answer this question. For example, the FSLN's original program promised to reduce illiteracy in Nicaragua. Have we complied with this promise? [shouts of "yes!"] The original program also included the agrarian reform, delivery of land to peasants. Do you think we have complied with this promise? [shouts of "yes!"] The original program called for the delivery of land to humble, poor people who used to live in slums near the lake, experiencing constant floods, with no chance of obtaining even a poor, but fairly good house. What do you say, has the FSLN complied with this promise or not? [shouts of "yes!"] The FSLN's original program promised to fight against health problems, disease, polio, infant mortality. Do you think we have carried out our promise? [shouts of "yes!"] I would go on and on. In our original program we promised a free, independent, and nonaligned Nicaragua. Do you think Nicaragua is independent, sovereign, and nonaligned today? [applause, shouts of "yes!"] We also promised to create an Army with the people, which would never point its rifles at the people, because the rifles would be in the people's hands. Have we or have we not complied with this part of our original program? [shouts of "yes!"] In its original program the FSLN promised to organize a police at the service of the people, which would not commit abuses or attack them as in the past, a police different from the one that existed in the past, at the service of the exploiters, of the rich. Who do you think the Sandinist Police serves now? Have we complied with this promise? [shouts of "yes!", slogans] The FSLN's original program also promised elections. What are we doing now? Are we complying with this promise? [shouts of "yes!"] So what do we have here? Their original program is not the same as ours; it is not the people's or the FSLN's program. The original program they are claiming is the prgram that meant subjugation and exploitation for the Nicaraguan people. This original program for imperialism's exploitation and domain over Nicaragua was destroyed and torn to pieces on 19 July 1979, and we are complying with the Nicaraguan people's original program. This is why I say that no one can answer this question better than you. [applause]

MSGR OBANDO Y BRAVO ON CONDITIONS FOR ELECTIONS

PA300434 Paris AFP in Spanish 1929 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Managua, 29 Jul (AFP) -- Managua Archbishop Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo today spoke in favor of a "national dialogue" that would include the rebels and called for "full freedom of expression and an end to the state of emergency" as a means of achieving peace in Nicaragua.

In a statement to the press after his homily in Managua's Las Sierritas Church, Obando y Bravo expressed regret that, owing to a "lack of fulfilled conditions," the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN], the opposition alliance, will not participate in November's national elections. "The church feels that if the conditions for free elections are met the people will be able to vote for men who respect religion," the prelate said. After mass he greeted CDN leader Arturo Cruz and other opposition leaders.

Msgr Obando y Bravo, who is at odds with the Sandinist government, said that there had to be "full freedom of expression and an end to the state of emergency" for the elections. "Without the participation of the opposition parties in the elections it will be difficult to achieve [words indistinct]," he said, recalling the most recent pastoral letter issued by the Episcopal Conference appealing for "national dialogue." However, Obando y Bravo said that he had already registered at the polling place where he must cast his vote on 4 November. He stated that he had done so because he is a "Nicaraguan, and I know how to fulfill my obligations."

Meanwhile, Curia spokesman Bismarck Carballo said that Arturo Cruz, whom the government has accused of being a CIA agent and who did not file his presidential candidacy alleging a lack of guarantees, is a "Christian with honest attitudes" who is seeking a solution to the "civil war."

Carballo also said that the Vatican and the Episcopal Conference will shortly reach a decision on priests who hold government posts. There are presently four priests holding positions in the Sandinist government. They are Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, OAS Ambassador Edgar Parrales, Culture Minister Ernesto Cadenal, and Education Minister Fernando Cardenal. "We will make a decision soon," said Carballo, stating that canon law establishes that priests should devote themselves "exclusively to priestly duties."

RADIO IMPACTO CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ARREST ORDERS

PA280004 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Salomon Calvo Arrieta, our correspondent in Managua, has known for some time of a plot to arrest him because of his work for this station. A warrant was issued for his arrest last night. Meanwhile, we received the following message this morning:

[Begin Calvo Arrieta recording] This is Salomon Calvo Arrieta, national president of the Nicaraguan Republican Party, speaking. Last night, (Yolonda Guembe Ramirez), Second District judge, issued a warrant for my arrest. Agents from the Interior Ministry and from State Security were put in charge of serving the warrant.

At 0600 today the party's headquarters was raided by these agents, who arrived in a white and a yellow Lada, probably hoping to find me there.

I am up to this situation. Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra is behind all of this; it was he who gave the orders for my arrest. As I say, I am holding our firmly. All I ask from the world's democratic peoples is solidarity. Thank you. [end recording]

Salomon Calvo Arrieta is the defense attorney for our colleague Luis Manuel Mora Sanchez, who has been a prisoner of the Sandinist authorities since 29 April. Shortly after Mora Sanchez' arrest, Calvo Arrieta began to serve as our correspondent in Managua, which he has been doing until now.

PASTORA ACCUSES ROBELO OF TAKING FUNDS, SUPPLIES

WA311013 Rome IPS in English 26 Jul 84

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica, July 26 (IPS) -- Nicaraguan rebel leader Eden Pastora charged today that his former ally, Alfonso Robelo, has confiscated funds and supplies from the anti-Sandinist group they once led together.

Pastora charged in an interview with the San Jose Radio Monumental radio station, that Robelo is "confiscating funds which really belong to our peasants."

"We'd like you to ask Robelo where are the ARDE planes which were taking food, medicine and bullets to the combatants, which he now has confiscated," he said.

Pastora and Robelo are vying for command of the Costa Rica-based Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) and are now issuing separate statements in the name of ARDE leadership.

Robelo announced yesterday in Panama City that ARDE is joining forces with the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), the strongest Nicaraguan insurgent organization.

The FDN is based in Honduras and launches attacks in northern Nicaragua, while ARDE's offensive against the Sandinist government is focussed in southern Nicaragua near the Costa Rican border.

Both the FDN and the ARDE are funded and directed by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) as part of the Reagan administration's "secret war" against the Sandinist government.

Pastora, a former top Sandinist official and guerrilla leader known as "Commander Cero," has opposed a merger with the FDN because that group includes former National Guard members under late Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza. Somoza was ousted by the Sandinist revolution five years ago.

Pastora charged today that Robelo had no authority to merge with the FDN because he has no troops fighting under him.

"If Alfonso Robelo shows one single armed man in Nicaraguan territory, I will drop my stance, withdraw from the struggle and admit Robelo is right," he added.

According to Pastora, he and three leaders of other rebel groups which make up ARDE have support from 16 rebel commanders, their troops and from the Nicaraguan public.

CASTRO, GHANA'S RAWLINGS VISIT HAVANA UNIVERSITY

FL301600 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, chairman of Ghana's Provisional National Defense Council, have visited the University of Havana where they met with young Ghanaians studying in Cuba. Fidel and Rawlings were met by Rector Fernando Rojas who also welcomed Politburo member, Jorge Risquet, and the other high level members of the Ghanaian delegation accompanying Rawlings.

[Begin Fidel Castro speech in Spanish with consecutive English translation -- recorded] [applause] [Indistinct chanting in background] Now, then, this will be a meeting between the Ghanaian students and Comrade Rawlings. I think that this is a (?mission) to study problems affecting Ghana, the progress in revolutionary (?matters), and matters of interest for you and your countries [as heard].

We have just arrived, have really just entered the door and will now leave you alone because when I go on a trip and meet with my students who are abroad, I like to be alone with them. [applause]

It has been a great pleasure and provided me with much happiness to be able to be here with you and say hello. There are 22,000 foreign students from 80 countries in Cuba, all, or almost all of them from Third World countries and many thousands of students from Africa. Not often do I have the privilege of meeting with them. It really makes a great impression on me to meet with you here and listen to your songs and see your enthusiams, and to see what constitutes a promise for Ghana's future. [applause]

Comrade Rawlings... [leaves sentence unfinished] Don't they speak Spanish?

[Students answer in Spanish] Yes.

[Castro] Comrade Rawlings wanted to return today to the school on the Isle of Youth and meet with the students from Ghana. He did not feel that his planned visit was sufficient, and wanted to return to meet with the students. This display of interest for the revolution and for the students made a very good impression. I believe that the students on the Isle of Youth must have felt encouraged by Rawling's two visits and his talks. And, I am sure that they now feel encouraged to make a greater effort in their studies.

Likewise, I think that this visit has stimulated all of you and that you will make better use of your time, returning to your country with the best training possible because your country needs it. I know unfortunately, that many students from Africa go to London, Paris, Portugal, and other places, and do not return to their country. Many of them stay in those countries and do not develop a patriotic awareness. The other countries can offer them better salaries than can our countries which are underdeveloped, that lived for centuries without a future; we cannot offer that. That is why we need technicians, doctors, engineers, architects, and experts in everything, who have great patriotic and revolutionary consciousness and who will not go to work for the former colonial powers, but will work for their own country. [applause]

I have always thought with great satisfaction, that although our country is not rich, it does not have the abundance and the luxury which capitalist developed countries have, but that we do our upmost to share whatever we have with the students. And, above all, the most important thing, when they graduate they will not stay here, but return to their countries to help and serve their countries. [applause]

I hope that when you return home you will have the best possible training. We have done our best to improve our teaching methods and in the future the teachers will be better trained at our universities. Surely in this year, new students from Ghana will arrive to be trained in our country, but I am sure that your work will be of great importance, and of great usefulness. We have said that the future belongs to the revolution, to socialism, and to the youth. You are Ghana's new generation and in the future you will be responsible for great tasks.

I thank you for your kind welcome and congratulate you. I hope you have a good vacation, which you will very probably take soon. I wish you great success [applause] [Shouts of "Viva Cuba" and "Viva Fidel"]. [end recording]

Rawlings Departs, Castro Attends

FL301806 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro was present to bid farewell to Ghana's Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings at Havana's Jose Marti International Airport. At the departure ceremony were Politburo members Juan Almieda Bosque, Ramiro Valdes, Sergio del Valle, and Julio Camacho Aguilera as well as alternate Politburo member Division General Sixto Batista Santana. Also present were Central Committee members and representatives of the diplomatic corps accredited to Cuba. Hundreds of people from Havana were present around the terrace and terminal area to give a warm farewell to Ghana's chief of state. Rawlings began his visit to Cuba on 23 July at the invitation of Fidel Castro. During his stay, Rawlings visited places of interest in Cuba and was present at the main ceremony for the 31st anniversary of the assault on Moncada Barracks, which was held in Cienfuegos.

CUBAN MEDICAL STUDENTS TO GRADUATE IN ETHIOPIA

FL281524 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] For the first time in the history of Cuban-Ethiopian medical cooperation, a group of young students from our country will receive their diplomas in Ethiopia. Dr (Isaac Tanques Montesino), head of the Cuban medical brigade that is serving in Ethiopia, emphasized the exemplary attitude of the group of medical students which will graduate in this African nation. Currently the future Cuban graduates are carrying out their general internship in the Ethiopian hospital of (Cleema), which will become a teaching institution. After graduation, the young Cuban doctors will spend their first year as medical internationalists in the specialties they choose. With their scientific learning they will contribute to Cuba's becoming a world medical power.

CUBAN DOCTORS LEAVE NICARAGUA, RECEIVE THANKS

PA300154 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government has stressed Cuba's cooperation during these 5 years of revolution during a ceremony to say farewell to 80 Cuban doctors who completed a 3-year tour of duty in Nicaragua. Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, expressed gratitude for Cuba's decisive support, especially in the area of public health. The acknowledgement was made at the closing of the Cuba-Nicaragua Scientific Drive, during which work done by medical personnel of the two countries was exhibited.

RESUMPTION OF TALKS WITH U.S. 'IMMINENT'

PA291905 Paris AFP in Spanish 1815 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Havana, 29 Jul (AFP) -- According to generally well-informed sources in the Cuban capital, the resumption of the talks between Cuba and the United States is considered imminent. Certain observers anticipated that the dialogue may be resumed this coming Wednesday, 1 August, and believe that Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon will leave immediately for the United States heading the Cuban delegation in this round of talks.

Both reports were not confirmed by official Cuban sources, which have kept totally silent on the matter. Alarcon and a group of Cuban Foreign Ministry officials and technicians met with representatives of the U.S. State Department last 12 July in New York for the last time in search of an immigration agreement between the two countries.

JACKSON'S STATEMENTS ON 'INVASION' NOTED

FL271155 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1102 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Rev Jesse Jackson has said that U.S. President Ronald Reagan might invade Central America next October in the hope of increasing his chances of winning the U.S. presidential election. In statements to the press in Washington, Jackson said that in his opinion, Reagan is preparing for a direct invasion of Central America if his popularity decreases in the weeks before the 6 November general election.

The White House chief has said he has no plans to send troops to that area. Nevertheless, he has troops permanently stationed in Honduras near the Salvadoran and Nicaraguan borders and he is subsidizing the covert war against Nicaragua.

Jackson said: I am convinced that Reagan is preparing for imminent war in Central America. Finally, Jackson urged U.S. politicians and members of Congress to visit the nations of Central America to see the realities there. He added that through dialogue, peace is possible.

U.S. SEEKING MILITARY AID FOR EL SALVADOR

FL301816 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Although the Reagan administration has indicated that it will continue trying to obtain larger amounts of military aid for El Salvador this year, the real fight seems to be over requests for the next fiscal year.

White House efforts at obtaining approval for an additional $197,300,000 in military aid for the region and $117,000,000 for El Salvador, for the next 2 months left in the current fiscal year, suffered a severe reverse on Thursday. The House of Representatives Appropriations Committee voted, with a margin of 21 to 13, for reducing the request to $24.7 million, most of it going to Honduras and nothing for El Salvador.

The Appropriations Committee, controlled by the Democrats evidently believed that $126 million of already approved military aid was sufficient for El Salvador in this fiscal period, which will end on 30 September.

EL SALVADOR'S UNGO ON MILITARY, POLITICAL SITUATION

PA301439 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Jul 84

["Excerpt" of interview with Guillermo Ungo, president of the FDR of El Salvador, by Pedro Martinez Pirez in Managua, Nicaragua -- date not given]

[Text] [Martinez] Tell me, Ungo, how would you describe the current political and military situation in El Salvador? What is the correlation between the FMLN and the Salvadoran Government, which is receiving substantial military and economic support from the United States?

[Ungo] In assessing these complex situations, one can never describe them as black and white. One cannot paint an entire side white and the other side black. However, overall, we clearly see some favorable and positive aspects that reveal military, political, and economic progress on our part. There is a growing economic crisis that cannot be resolved with the military option advocated by the Reagan administration.

Not only the popular classes but the oligarchy and the middle class are now increasingly feeling the pinch. This deterioration is unfavorable to the Salvadoran Government and favorable to us. There is also political deterioration. We have had six reorganizations of government. We have had four different government juntas from 1979 to 1982. We had Magana's government then and have Duarte's government now, which is already beginning to deteriorate.

The large-scale U.S. propaganda campaign portrayed Duarte as a superman when he assumed office and particularly when he traveled to Washington. This was commented on even by important U.S. newspapers live the WASHINGTON POST. He is now beginning to look like a miniman. We see this as favorable for us.

Militarily speaking, U.S. propaganda has suggested that the government's military situation, which was obviously very unfavorable, has improved and is making progress. It can be seen that this is only a propaganda ploy, an optical illusion. Particulary since the FMLN's military operations of the last few weeks, it has been obvious that the FMLN has been on the offensive and that it has had the initiative for more than 2 years.

[Martinez] Ungo, can you cite some of those important recent actions?

[Ungo] Well, there have been several annihilating actions. If you add the results, you will see that Army casualties for the last 2 weeks total 500. However, the most important action was the assault on and seizure of the country's most important hydroelectric dam, which supplies 70-75 percent of electric power in El Salvador. It is the Cerron Grande Dam. On this occasion, the government's forces were totally wiped out, if you take into account the number of dead, wounded, prisoners, and deserters. As a whole, therefore, the Army sustained over 500 casualties in this operation. This demonstrates that despite all of the North American intervention and despite the technology used in aerial espionage, the FMLN has the capacity to concentrate, to disperse, and to attack the country's most important nerve centers in political, economic and military terms, as it was obviously well protected.

This indicates that our prospects are favorable and allows us to lcearly see that the FMLN is progressing and advancing, both quantitatively and unqualitatively, and that it is involved in threaters of operation that extend virtually throughtout the country.

This becomes more evident when one reads serious reports that the Reagan administration is preparing real plans, contingency plans or otherwise, for increased direct participation in the war in El Salvador through bombings by the U.S. Air Force. This report came out recently and is a cause of concern. However, it indicates desperation and reflects the admission that, militarily speaking, the Salvadoran Army's situation is growing worse.

'OUR AMERICA' ON JOINT U.S.-HONDURAN MANEUVERS

PA291226 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Jul 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The new joint military maneuvers by the Honduran and U.S. Armies show that this Central American country continues to be a stronghold for Washington's aggressive Central American policy. The military maneuvers "Big Pine I," "Big Pine II," and "Grenadier I" were followed by "Operation Lempira," which began with a huge display of Honduran Air Force DC-3 and U.S. Air Force T-130 aircraft. These military operations will continue until 5 August in the Provinces of Comayagua, in the central sector of Honduras, and La Paz, on the border with El Salvador.

The objective of these new exercises is to locate, take over, and secure a specific area through air force actions combined with infantry operations. Actually, it is continued U.S. interventionist escalation in Central America and it indicates that the announced revision of relations between the United States and Honduras was nothing but a pressure mechanism to obtain more aid from Washington. However, there are sectors close to the Honduran Government who have charged that U.S. military aid has weakened the neutrality policy while further involving Honduras in conflicts with neighboring nations. Alejandro Paz Barnica, leader of one of three factions of the government party, insisted that the revision of his country's military treaty with the United States, in effect since 1954 and by virtue of which the joint maneuvers are being carried out, is important to recover Honduran sovereignty. The leader of the Liberal Democratic Movement [Movimiento Liberal Democratico] and brother of the Honduran foreign minister said that the country has become the best equipped ally of the United States in Central America to be used as a pawn in Washington's plans for the region, even at the cost of the population's low living standard.

Everyone is aware of how Honduras has abandoned its neutrality policy, Alejandro Paz Barnica added, demanding the dismantling of the camps harboring counterrevolutionaries who attack Nicaraguan territory and who, according to him, have always operated with the acquiescence of the Tegucigalpa government.

"Operation Lempira," currently under way by joint U.S. and Honduran forces, is a new counterinsurgency maneuver in which forces of the Honduran 10th Infantry Battalion and the U.S. Southern Command's special airborne troops, based in Panama, are participating. According to John Dimitri Negroponte, U.S. ambassador in Tegucigalpa, the current exercises are of little importance and are the first of several counterinsurgency maneuvers. This year Honduras and the United States have participated in two military maneuvers similar to "Operation Lempira," the latest of which was held at the Palmerola military base in Comayagua and involved an attack on that Honduran air base by 200 U.S. paratroopers. All of these exercises are part of the interventionist plans of the Reagan administration in Central America, openly directed against the Sandinist revolution of Nicaragua and the struggle of the Salvadoran rebels. Washington's policy flagrantly contradicts the support which the U.S. Government claims to be offering the Contadora Group in its efforts to achieve a negotiated, and therefore, peaceful solution of the region's conflicts.

HONDURAN DEMONSTRATION PROTESTS U.S. PRESENCE

PA291518 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] More than 2,000 people gathered at a central plaza in Tegucigalpa, Honduras to protest the U.S. presence in that Central American country and to demand that the Honduran government release the more than 100 political prisoners. The demonstration was organized by the Committee of Relatives of Missing Persons in Honduras. Six leaders of the U.S. labor federation AFL-CIO were present. Ramon Custodio, president of the Honduran Human Rights Commission thanked the U.S. union leaders for their presence and said that contrary to the U.S. troops based in Honduras, the AFL-CIO delegation represented the U.S. people, particularly U.S. workers.

Six U.S. Labor Leaders Expelled

FL301156 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Six U.S. labor leaders who had protested against the presence of U.S. troops in Honduras have been ordered to leave the country by the Honduran Government. An official note published in Tegucigalpa accused them of having broken Honduran law by participating in a demonstration against the presence of U.S. troops in Honduras and daring to censure the government headed by Roberto Suazo Cordova. One of the U.S. labor leaders had exhorted the demonstrators to expel the U.S. troops who sully the soil of Central America, especially that of Honduras.

'OUR AMERICA' COMMENTARY ON SCHOOL OF AMERICAS

PA281336 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 27 Jul 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The U.S. warmongering policy for Latin America and especially for Central America is complemented with the military training of the area's repressive armies. The Pentagon has its most important counterinsurgency training centers for the region's troops in Honduras and Panama. Perhaps, the most important military training center, the School of Americas, is in the Panama Canal area.

For the current year the School of the Americas has programmed approximately 29,000 student weeks [semanas alumna) of training for the center. This is almost six times more than in 1980. Some 2,618 military members from 15 countries will be trained in counter-insurgency tactics at this school. The majority of the students are from El Salvador and Honduras. The 1983-1984 study plans were prepared especially for the military forces of these two countries, since the internal situation of these countries deeply worries the U.S. Government.

The School of the Americas, which is under the direct control of the U.S. Southern Command, headquartered in the Panama Canal area, was founded in 1946 at Fort Amador and in 1949 was transferred to Fort Gulick. Since then, more than 42,900 military personnel from 22 Caribbean and Latin American countries have been trained at the School of the Americas.

As a result of a recent agreement with Panama, the United States will continue operating the school beyond 1 October 1984 when its functions should end according to the terms of the Panama Canal Treaty.

Although Panama will be the official sponsor of the school under a different name -- the Pan-American Institute of Military and Natural Sciences Development [Instituto Panamericano Para el Desarrollo de las Ciencias Militares y Naturales], the School of the Americas will remain a key unit of U.S. military policy for the region.

A report from the U.S. Services Committee of the North American Friends shows that the School of the Americas' duties are beyond the mere training of Latin American officers. The significance of the school lies in the fact that the majority of its graduates have become instruments of U.S. policy in Latin America. This is confirmed by the fact that many of its former students are currently holding high-ranking posts in their respective armies. Some have been chiefs of state. For example: Leopoldo Galtieri of Argentina, Hugo Banzer of Bolivia, Juan Melgar Castro of Honduras, and Carlos Humberto Romero of El Salvador.

The school's courses include training in battalion command, security, logistics and personnel management. There is also a class on defense and development with specific instructions on the control of the civilian population through food distribution and the use of informers and black, grey and white propaganda.

In 4 decades of military training, some of the most ruthless military dictators that have existed in Latin America have been students of the School of the Americas. The substantial increase in the activities of the School of the Americas under the present U.S. Administration is ominous. Under the Reagan administration the School of the Americas subversive role has increased and its activities not only cover military and counterinsurgency training, but also political and ideological indoctrination according to U.S. interests.

NICARAGUA'S BORGE ON ELECTIONS, CHURCH STANCE

PA291752 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Tomas Borge Martinez, a commander of the Sandinist Revolution, interviewed by Pedro Martinez Pirez--date, place not given; recorded]

[Text] [Martinez Pirez] Borge, do you think that the 4 November elections will contribute to the development of the Nicaraguan people's revolutionary awareness?

[Borge] It depends on us, on whether we use elections in a traditional and mechanical way, or if we transform the elections into a huge movement of the masses to explain the FSLN program, the essential meaning of the revolution, the future of revolutionary development. In the latter case, elections would certainty have a very positive role in the revolution's institutionalization process.

[Martinez Pirez] I would like to know if relations between the Sandinist government, the church and Christians have deteriorated recently, as reported by U.S. press agencies?

[Borge] For the first time in history, Christians in Nicaragua have had the opportunity to participate in a revolution. Even the Church has been able to participate as such in the democratic, popular, revolutionary changes in our country. However, facts have demonstrated that there are contradictions within the church that represent different interests. There are sectors that represent the interests of the rich, while other sectors represent the interests of the poor. The sectors that represent the rich still have considerable influence in the Latin American ecclesiastical organization. International church organizations have been seriously concerned over the future of Christianity in Nicaragua, which could be the future of Christianity in Latin America.

ere in Nicaragua the church had the option of siding with the poor. This terrified the ominant classes in Latin America and many of their religious representatives. Therefore, based on the Nicaraguan experience, there was a real possibliity that Latin merican Christians could start a rebellion to establish a more just society. In istorical, strategical terms, this would mean a rebirth of Christian ideas. However, he enemies of the peoples -- the ones who represent the interests of the rich, the ones ho respond to U.S. imperialism -- are in fact hampering the development of Christianity n Nicaragua, which is the Christianity proclaimed in Medellin, Puebla, and by the most rogressive Christian sectors in the world. This is the reason for the struggle in icaragua which has resulted from the positions adopted by the church hierarchy against he poor, against the priests that identify themselves with the poor, and against our evolution, which has identified itself with the poor. In Managua the church hierarchs o not preach the gospel, at least not the gospel of Christ. Perhaps, they preach eagan's gospel. This has not generated into a religious, but a strictly political onfrontation. The Nicaragua revolution has no problem with the church as such. We are ot opposed to the preaching of the gospel or religious rites. What we oppose is the use f the church, of the pulpit, of "God's Words" to fight against the revolution, as umerous priests have identified with and even expressed their support for the viewpoints f the counterrevolutionary forces that are currently murdering Nicaraguans and express heir full identification with the viewpoints of U.S. President Reagan. This is not an vangelical position, it is a political position. While church leaders and Christians ave no problem with Nicaragua and its revolution, spokesmen of the enemies of Nicaragua, f counterrevolutionary forces and the most reactionary forces in the country must onfront our revolution, which defends Nicaragua's future.

SANDINISTS HAILED, U.S. NICARAGUA POLICY DECRIED

PA300412 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Jul 84

["Sunday Feature on the Nonaligned Movement"]

[Text] The fifth anniversary of the Sandinist revolution, commemorated on 19 July, allowed Nicaragua to confirm its independent and soverign foreign policy, as well as its membership in the Nonaligned Movement.

In speeches by its top leaders, as well as in the FSLN strategy, this country reaffirmed the active presence of the Nicaraguan Government in the Nonaligned Movement, a political line followed by Managua officials since Nicaragua joined the movement, which occurred during the Sixth Summit held here in Havana in 1979.

The revolutionary triumph in Nicaragua represented, basically, the recovery of national sovereignty. This fact was the basis for the establishment of Nicaragua's very own, independent foreign policy. Thus, it represented a break with a condition of dependence and submission which, because of its nature, the Somozist dictatorship maintained with regard to the United States.

The Sandinist people's revolution ended that situation of dependence and projected the image of the new Nicaragua to all continents. It established a foreign policy based on respect for and the implementation of the principles and objectives of the UN Charter and the Nonaligned Movement.

After 5 years of revolution, Nicaragua has earned recognition and respect in the world, not because it is a large country -- in terms of its geographical size, population, economic development, or military strength -- but because the Nicaraguan foreign policy is based on principles and because, from a Nonaligned and Latin American point of view, it has been the voice of those who have no voice.

It has fought and will continue to fight for the solution of the main problems afflicting the contemporary world.

From a national point of view, the Nicaraguan foreign policy has played a prominent role, because it has sought to create the external conditions to permit it to fact the basic problem of U.S. aggression and its threat of a direct intervention. In addition, it has sought to contribute to national reconstruction by expanding and diversifying bilateral relations. This is how Nicaragua has utilized solidarity but also legality when it denounced the warmongering policy of the current U.S. Administration. At the same time, it has proposed specific alternatives in the search for peace. One must not forget that only 2 months after the Sandinist revolutionary triumph, in September 1979, the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction met with then U.S. President Jimmy Carter to convey to him the wishes of the Nicaraguan Government to maintain and develop the best relations with Washington and the U.S. people.

However, as soon as the 1980 electoral campaign began one could see the intentions of the Republican Party to eliminate the Sandinist revolution, just as it was stated in the Santa Fe document.

President Ronald Reagan, in line with this plan, showed from the beginning of his administration a total lack of interest in holding a dialogue and, on the contrary, turned to militaristic positions against Nicaragua. As opposed to U.S. stances, the Nicaraguan Government has presented the Reagan government with more than 30 specific proposals which can be broken down as follows: more than 12 notes, approximately 7 proposals made through the Sandinist leaders or the foreign minister, more than 7 proposals to U.S. officials -- Enders, Stone, Motley, and Shlaudeman -- not including the various delegations of congressment who have visited Nicaragua. In addition, the Nicaraguan Government has made six proposals at the UN Security Council and submitted a draft treaty to guarantee mutual respect, peace, and security between Nicaragua and the United States.

The U.S. Government has responded to the Nicaraguan peace proposals with a sustained and growing warmongering attitude. During the Republican administration the U.S. Government has held six military maneuvers, and Washington has announced that joint maneuvers with Honduras will last until 1988. To complement these shows of strength, more than three warships have entered Nicaraguan territorial waters on several occasions, and the list of incursions by U.S. spy planes in Nicaraguan airspace is extensive.

Recently the United States has converted Honduras into a springboard for launching attacks on Nicaragua, and there are serious efforts and pressures to do the same in Costa Rica.

Since the 1980 change of administration in the United States, military aid to Honduras increased from $3.7 million to $40 million. A $41-million aid package was requested for 1984 and efforts are being made to deliver supplementary aid of $37 million more.

The United States presently has 1,864 troops, has expanded or remodeled 14 bases and airstrips, and has built 3 centers for the training of troops in Honduras.

Regarding El Salvador, U.S. military aid went from $5.9 million at the end of 1979 to (?more than $1 million) in 1984, not including what the U.S. Congress approved for this year, which is estimated at $64.8 million. The U.S. response to Nicaragua's peace policy also became evident at political and economic levels. Entry visas have been denied to Sandinist leaders. Loans have been blocked, the sugar quota was reduced, and a $75-million loan to feed the people was refused.

The U.S. policy against Nicaragua has also included air and naval war methods such as the mining of Nicaraguan ports and consistant support for counterrevolutionary bands with a toll, to date, of approximately (?7,400) Nicaraguan deaths. Ronald Reagan's undeclared war against the legitimate Nicaraguan Government is one of the facts that, in the past few years, have earned the repudiation of the Nonaligned Movement as well as that of the United Nations.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA REJECTS CRUZ' PROPOSAL

PA290329 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Report by Luis Cabrera, PRELA correspondent in Nicaragua, -- live or recorded]

[Text] The proposal for a dialogue with the counterrevolutionary groups made by the so-called Democratic Coordinating Board of Nicaragua and its candidate, Dr Arturo Cruz, was answered by the coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra.

In commemorating the main event of the fifth anniversary of the official FSLN organ, BARRICADA, Commander Ortega said that nobody denies Dr Arturo Cruz his right to aspire to the presidency. However, the government will not allow the murderers of the Nicaraguan people to be used as an element of the electoral campaign. Commander Orgega warned about the possibility that the political maneuvers of the rightist parties could be intended to sabotage the electoral registration which, added to the current military mobilization of the U.S. Navy, would lead the way to an eventual invasion. We must not disregard the statements of the U.S. President, Ortega emphasized, describing them as highly menacing. Ortega warned the people not to allow themselves to be confused; that Nicaragua has one enemy: U.S. imperialism. Referring to the accusations of the U.S. President that Nicaragua is a Soviet base, Commander Ortega said they now want to use that excuse; that it is very clear, however, where the invasion is coming from. Commander Ortega charged that counterrevolutionary groups are trying to obstruct the electoral process in view of their inability to advance militarily. Commenting the proposals of Arturo Cruz, Commander Ortega said they were absolutely unacceptable and invited him to tour the warfronts and Managua districts to see for himself the sorrow and massacres brought about by the mercenary groups. As long as the FSLN exists, he concluded, the state will continue looking out for the people's interests.

PROGRESS MADE IN CENTRAL RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION

FL280115 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] The construction of the express line of the central railway is progressing satisfactorily in the eastern section; where work valued at more than 95 million pesos has been completed since the construction work began. The construction of the express line of the central railway is one of the fundamental construction works being untaken in Cuba to improve railway transport, which is of great social and economic importance.

In the eastern section, in addition to the laying of track, work is being done on the San Luis locomotive and car shop, the Santiago de Cuba terminal is being remodeled, and other railroad stations are being built or rebuilt. The total cost of this construction work will exceed 9.5 million pesos.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH ROMANIA

FL301430 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 25 Jul pp 1, 8

[By Saul Pimentel]

[Text] The Governments of the Dominican Republic and the Socialist Republic of Romania have decided to establish diplomatic relations, the Foreign Relations Secretariat reported yesterday.

An official statement says that the decision was taken by the two governments, "desirous of fostering friendly, cooperative relations between their respective countries and peoples."

Romania has more than 22 million inhabitants and belongs to the East European bloc of nations but has close relations with China and maintains a policy of understanding with Western nations.

The Dominican Foreign Relations Secretariat reported that the Dominican Republic and Romanian ambassadors to the United Nations had signed a communique, the text of which is as follows:

"The Government of the Dominican Republic and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, desirous of fostering friendly cooperative relations between their respective countries and peoples, have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level.

"The two governments express their confidence that the establishment of diplomatic relations will contribute to the promotion of multiple links of mutual interest between the two nations and of interest to international peace and cooperation."

In early March 1984, Secretary of Foreign Relations Jose Augusto Vega Imbert received two Romanian representatives with whom he discussed, as was reported at the time, matters related to possible trade. The Romanian representatives were Nicolas Turturea and Ivan Sierra, ambassador to Costa Rica and trade representative for Central America and the Caribbean, respectively. On that occasion, the Foreign Secretariat said that "the two discussed the possibility of trading sugar, coffee, cacao, and other basic national products for Romanian industrial products such as vehicles and different types of machinery."

Also at the meeting were Technical Secretary of the Presidency Orlando Haza; director of the Dominican Export Promotion Center, Eduardo Tejera; and Executive Branch Economic Adviser Milton Messina.

STRUGGLE COMMITTEE ASSERTS RIGHT TO PROTEST

FL271914 Santo Domingo Radio Popular in Spanish 0930 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] The Popular Struggle Committee of the northern zone of the capital has defended the people's right to protest when it rejected statements by the chief of police that he would not permit a repeat of last April's events if the price of gasoline is increased. The group said that the right to protest is guaranteed by Article 8 of the Constitution and categorically rejected the infringement on the legitimate right of the people to protest against the abuses of power, which the group alleges the government is committing.

It indicated that if Major General Jose Felix (Ternida) does not want violence, he should proceed immediately to eradicate the primary violence, which is committed by the dominant sectors, who are raising the prices of rice, beans, and medicine. The committee stated that order and public peace should be maintained by guaranteeing food, health care, housing, clothing, and healthy recreation to the public.

BARBADOS

CENTRAL BANK GOVERNOR ON ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

FL272330 Bridgetown CANA in English 2305 GMT 26 Jul 84

[By Albert Brandford]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, July 26, CANA -- Barbados expects to earn 63 million dollars (1 Bdos dollar; 50 cents U.S.) from its 1984 sugar crop, an increase of eight million dollars on the 1983 sales figure, Governor of the Central Bank Dr Courtney Blackman reported today. He told a news conference this year's sugar harvest of 100,000 tonnes should provide for exports of 85,000 tonnes, and, by the end of last months, 45,000 tonnes valued at 32 million dollars had been shipped.

"The average price of exported sugar for 1984 is expected to remain around last year's price of 740 dollars per tonne," Dr Blackman said, "so that the total crop should earn about 63 million dollars, about eight million dollars more than for 1983."

In a review of Barbados' economic performance during the first six months of the year, Dr Blackman said tourist arrivals, an important aspect of the other major plank of the economy, failed in the second quarter to sustain their first quarter momentum, and foreign receipts for the industry rose only by an estimated six per cent over the first six months. "North America remains our only expanding market, as the strongly appreciating Barbadian dollar has made holidays in Barbados much more expensive for European visitors who typically enjoy long-stay vactions," the bank governor said.

Overall output, originally projected at two per cent, actually rose by three and a half per cent in the January to June period, but Dr Blackman felt that economic activity should slow down during the second half of the year so that real gross domestic product should expand only by two per cent.

Dr Blackman said inflation in Barbados has moderated, with the price index for the 12 months ending June being less than five per cent higher than a year ago. However, manufacturing has remained sluggish in spite of a good performance by the electronics industry, and unemployment was higher than in the first half of 1983, he said.

He said foreign exchange receipts failed to keep pace with the increase in import costs and other foreign exchange outflows, resulting in a small deficit on the balance of payments. Dr Blackman said industries manufacturing for the Caribbean Community (Caricom) market fared badly during January-June. Protectionist measures by Trinidad and Tobago, the region's largest market, restricted Barbados' exports to Caricom and led to a substantial loss of jobs.

Nonetheless, the bank governor said that extra-regional exports, mainly of electronics components, continued to expand rapidly, boosting overall exports by about 20 per cent. He said that because of the depressed state of the manufacturing sector, the unemployment situation worsened, with the number of persons employed in the first quarter being 1,500 fewer than in the first three months of last year. And, he said, there has been no sign of improvement since then, as further lay-offs in garments and other labour-intensive industries have off-set some of the newly created jobs.

Dr Blackman said foreign exchange reserves at the end of June were just about the December level -- the slow growth in earnings from tourism reflecting shortened holidays spent by American visitors being partly responsible. He said government finances showed a deficit of approximately 34 million dollars, with revenues rising by about three per cent to 296 million dollars and current expenditures were four per cent higher at 258 million dollars. "However, salary arrears in respect of the second quarter are yet to be paid in accordance with the new civil service salary scales," he said.

Capital expenditure, at 72 million dollars, was seven per cent higher than for the first six months of 1983. The deficit was financed primarily by the National Insurance Fund and the domestic banking system.

Dr Blackman said the inflows of foreign funds were off-set by debt repayments of 18.6 million dollars.

JAMAICA

ISLAND SAID TO BE MAJOR COCAINE TRANSFER PORT

WA271445 Rome IPS in English 25 Jul 84

[Text] Kingston, July 25 (IPS) -- Jamaica has become the main trans-shipment port for cocaine being smuggled into the United States, a government minister has disclosed. Dr. Ronald Irvine, minister of science, technology and environment, said in a luncheon speech yesterday that the Jamaican Government is under pressure from U.S. authorities to prove it is making a strong effort to curb the flow.

Irvine, who heads a national council on drug abuse established by the government last year, said some U.S. congressmen are pushing for Washington to link economic assistance to Jamaica to official efforts to deal with the drug problem.

The northern Caribbean island has long been a main exporter of marijuana to the United States.

Irvine disclosed that cocaine is becoming increasingly popular in Jamaica, sustaining the desire of rich people here to "live it up."

"We have on our hands a problem which has mushroomed beyond the traditional (marijuana) smoking that has always existed, to a situation where other types of drugs have been introduced and popularized," he said. "There is evidence that these so-called hard drugs, particularly cocaine, are beginning to be utilized by widening segments of the population."

The minister said the government did not know how hard drugs arrived in the country, but adverse effects of increased cocaine use could be felt throughout the society, giving rise to medical and social problems and national security concerns. Availability of hard drugs locally was tied to introduction of guns into the country, Irvine said. Further, there was evidence to show that marijuana exporters are now accepting cocaine as partial payment for their shipment. The "coke" would be sold to U.S. tourists on the island, at an increased profit margin.

Police recently seized 900 pounds of cocaine valued at $45 million when they raided a pleasure boat docked in Kingston harbor. And today police said two top music promoters in the north coast city of Montego Bay, Fred Sessler and Leroy Dunkley, were among four persons arrested during anti-drug operations there. The police seized cocaine worth thousands of dollars.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

REPORTAGE ON HIJACKING OF VENEZUELAN AIRLINER

PA310409 Paris AFP in English 0400 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Curacao, Dutch West Indies, July 31 (AFP) -- U.S. commandos have arrived at the airport here for a possible attempt to rescue hostages aboard a hijacked Venezuelan airliner, generally well-informed sources said.

The arrival of the commandos might prevent the DC-9 plane with 81 people aboard from taking off for the French Caribbean island of Martinique, as the hijackers requested.

In Washington, a Defense Department spokesman admitted Monday night that "technical advisors" had been sent to Curacao.

Venezuelan police said the leader of the two men who commandeered the plane Sunday afternoon apparently was Dominique Hilertant, an ex-captain of Haiti's Army, who previously announced his intention of overthrowing Haiti's Duvalier regime.

Venezuelan authorities reportedly arrested his wife in Caracas Monday morning and were bringing her here Monday night to negotiate with him.

The skyjackers have been threatening to blow up the aircraft and the 81 people aboard unless Venezuela supplies them with three million dollars worth of weapons, or that much money. Hilertant has been living in Venezuela as a political refugee after escaping from jail in the Dominican Republic where he was caught trying to smuggle weapons into Haiti in December 1982.

Dominican police accused him of being an "international terrorist" who had made trips to Libya, Cuba, Angola, Nicaragua and East Germany.

Further Account

NC310810 Paris AFP in English 0750 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Willemstad, Curacao, July 31 (AFP) -- A joint Venezuelan and local police commando today stormed at hijacked Venezuelan plane and killed two hijackers on board, freeing some 79 hostages on board, officials announced here. In Caracas, the Venezuelan Interior Ministry confirmed the successful operation was carried out at 0500 GMT.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

CHAMBERS EXPECTS TO VISIT PRC NEXT YEAR

FL271925 Bridgetown CANA in English 2207 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, July 26, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister George Chambers expects to visit the People's Republic of China in the first half of next year, it has been officially announced here. Chambers made the announcement as he met here with a visiting team of top level Chinese Government officials, who have been discussing bilateral cooperation with Port-of-Spain. No specific date was given for the proposed trip to Beijing.

TRADE COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC

FL272216 Bridgetown CANA in English 2212 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, July 26, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobaco has landed a 20 million dollar (1 TT dollar; 41 cents U.S.) contract to supply the People's Republic of China with 10,000 tonnes of urea, it was officially announced here last night. Agreement for the purchase of the urea -- a compound used in medicines and in making plastics -- was part of a bilateral cooperation pact signed by the two countries here yesterday, following three days of government-to-government talks.

The Ministry of Information said shipment of the urea order will take place in the last quarter of this year. "Orders for additional quantities of urea are to be negotiated at a later date," the ministry statement said. It added that negotiations were continuing for Trinidad and Tobago to supply steel pellets and asphalt to China. China would like to supply crude oil for use in Trinidad and Tobago's refineries, the statement said.

The agreement "informally signed" by Trinidad and Tobaco's Industry and Commerce Minister Desmond Cartey and Jai Shi, China's vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, was meant to "provide an umbrella framework for trade, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two countries." Trinidad and Tobago has maintained a heavy adverse trade balance with the People's Republic.

Last Monday Cartey told the Chinese officials that figures for the first six months of last year indicated that the twin-island state would exceed its nine million dollars worth of imports from China in 1982. "Conversely, Trinidad and Tobago's exports to China are virtually non-existent," the industry and commerce minister said. Trinidad and Tobago, he said, was especially interested in pushing its fertilizer, steel products, and asphalt at the talks.

The Information Ministry's statement said that discussions were aimed at "stimulating" trade as well as economic, scientific, and technical co-operation between the two countries. It added that talks conducted with the country's private sector were aimed at the setting up of joint ventures in both countries, with particular reference to the manufacture of small farm machinery and agricultural tools in Trinidad and Tobago and the establishment of food outlets in China.

In the area of trade, co-operation envisaged under the agreement shall be in a number of areas, including textiles and garments, animal feeds, building materials, agricultural products and musical instruments, the statement said. It added that under the heading economic and technical co-operation, areas to be covered will include agriculture, industry, health, communication, and transportation.

Other forms of co-operation contemplated under the agreement include long- and short-term arrangements involving the direct importation and exportation of items, compensation trade, and countertrade. Also listed under areas being contemplated are investment in trade and private joint venture enterprises, trade and other exhibitions, mutual supply of technical services and training of technical personnel, and mutual transfer of patents and technical know-how and licences, subject to contractual obligations.

REID RETURNS FROM CUBA AFTER MEDICAL TREATMENT

FL302107 Bridgetown CANA in English 2042 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, July 30, CANA -- Guyana's Prime Minister Dr Ptolemy Reid has returned home after obtaining medical attention in Cuba, a spokesman for the president said today. Reid, 69, went to Havana on July 16 complaining of pains about the body. A government official said that Reid had not been in the best of health and there was a possibility that he would step down.

GHANA'S RAWLINGS ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

FL302355 Bridgetown CANA in English 2336 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, July 30, CANA -- Ghanaian head of state, Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, was accorded a twenty-one gun salute when he touched down at Temehri International Airport today on a 24-hour visit. He was welcomed by President Forbes Burnham and ministers of the Guyana Government when he flew in from Cuba.

Rawlings expressed the hope that the visit will afford the two countries "the opportunity for frank and very useful discussions that will go a very long way to strengthen our fraternalties, and to renew our struggle for global peace and justice for all the people throughout the world."

Rawlings will open formal talks tomorrow morning with President Burnham and lay a floral tribute at a monument to Guyanese martyrs. He leaves for Accra in the afternoon.

The visit is the second within 12 days by the Ghanian leader. He spent a short time in talks with Burnham at Temehri International Airport on July 18 when he was en route to Nicaragua to attend the fifth anniversary celebration of the Sandinista revolution.

$10.6 MILLION GRANT RECEIVED FROM JAPAN

FL301642 Bridgetown CANA in English 2005 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, July 29, CANA -- The state-owned Guyana Electricity Corporation (GEC) has received a 10.6 million dollar (U.S.) grant from the Japanese Government to install two new generators at a power station on the right bank of the Demerara River, a GEC spokesman said.

The generators will replace two which have caused numerous problems within the last four years. The grant also covers the supply of spares over the next three years. The grant is part of the Japanese Government's aid programme to Guyana.

GOVERNMENT DECLINES COMMENT ON BULGARIAN PACT

WA310851 Rome IPS in English 28 Jul 84

[Text] Georgetown, July 28 (IPS) -- Government officials in Guyana have refused to comment on a story in THE NEW YORK TIMES that a recent economic agreement between Guyana and Bulgaria could create a drug threat. THE TIMES described the Bulgarian agreement with Guyana as "a first move by Bulgaria into the Caribbean." This had "raised the spectre of intensified drug smuggling through the Caribbean," THE TIMES report of July 10 said.

A report this week in Guyana's CATHOLIC STANDARD newspaper noted that the state department has banned nonessential government travel to Bulgaria. "This action was described as an expression of displeasure over what the Reagan administration views as indications that Bulgaria was involved in state-sponsored terrorism and drug smuggling," the antigovernment newspaper said.

The CATHOLIC STANDARD says the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency testified last month before a House of Representatives subcommittee that "25 percent of the heroin that arrives in the United States passes through Bulgaria."

An economic pact was also agreed on between the two countries during a visit to Bulgaria last month by Guyana's president, Forbes Burnham. The East European country will spend some $100 million on several joint economic projects, involving mining and hydroelectricity programs.

President Burnham's visit to Bulgaria and China followed the breakdown of talks between Georgetown and the International Monetary Fund for new loans. Guyana has rejected terms set by the Washington-based lending agency for extending new credits. The Fund's conditions included the handing over of key state-run firms to the private sector, and the devaluation of the Guyanese dollar.

The agreements with Bulgaria could help unearth the vast mineral resources of this large South American republic, while boosting employment, according to officials here.

Guyana is one of several Caribbean countries that has launched a strong antidrug campaign as an integral part of its policies. Ironically, Jamaica, with which the Reagan administration enjoys good relations, has become a major trans-shipment port for cocaine to the United States, according to a top Jamaican minister.

AMBASSADORS TO BE EXCHANGED WITH NICARAGUA

FM310824 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 25 Jul 84 p 4

[ANP report: "Suriname to Establish Diplomatic Ties With Nicaragua"]

[Text] Paramaribo/The Hague, 25 Jul -- Suriname and Nicaragua will exchange nonresident ambassadors in order to strengthen mutual relations. At present the two countries do not have diplomatic relations.

This step was announced yesterday in Paramaribo after the visit of army leader Bouterse to Managua to attend the fifth anniversary of the Sandinist revolution.

At joint Surinamese-Nicaraguan statement made it clear that Sandinist junta leader Daniel Ortega will pay a visit to Paramaribo at a date to be decided later.

The two countries also condemned the "destabilizing activities" of which they are the victims and which "undermine their right to sovereignty, independence, peace, and economic and social development."

UN RIGHTS INVESTIGATORS LEAVE PARAMARIBO

FL281239 Hilversum International Service in English 1000 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] The UN delegation charged with investigating the December [1982] murders of 15 people critical of the Bouterse regime left Paramaribo on Friday. The delegation, headed by (Emmett Waco) from Kenya, had arrived on Monday. Mr (Waco), who is a special investigator of the UN Commission for Human Rights, has proceeded to the UN main office in New York City for the evaluation of the delegation's findings. It's not known whether Mr (Waco) will visit the Netherlands as well.

It's believed that the UN delegation met in Paramaribo with, among others, the trade union leader Fred Derby. Mr Derby had been arrested in 1982 and, along with the 15 dissidents who were later killed, detained in Fort Zelandia. However, Mr (Darby) was released several hours after being arrested.

BANKERS REPORT FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPLETED

FL281223 Hilversum International Service in English 1000 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] According to bankers in the Surinamese capital Paramaribo, the banks' available foreign currency deposit has totally dried up. For some time now, banks have been forbidden to grant credit for import transactions. According to the banking circles this week, travelers were unable to exchange Surinamese money for foreign currency as permitted by law and were instead issued travelers checks. It appears that Surinamese visiting Brazil are already encountering difficulties in cashing these checks.

These banking circles say that the economic crisis in Suriname is further deteriorating, one of the reasons being that the country's military rulers have recently refused to meet the credit terms required by the International Monetary Fund.

URUGUAY

BLANCO PARTY LEADERS BEGIN HUNGER STRIKE

PY271946 Paris AFP in Spanish 1456 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Montevideo, 27 Jul (AFP) -- Leaders and followers of the traditional Uruguayan Blanco Party (of the center left) have begun a 7-week hunger strike, demanding the release of party leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate and a general and unrestricted amnesty. The hunger strike, which is being carried out throughout the country, according to its organizers, is a means of peaceful, nonviolent political struggle. According to the fasters, one resorts to a strike when the Uruguayan people find the doors for democratic participation closed, when they lack freedom, when their rights are not respected, and when the living conditions of the great majority are worsening each day. It has been recalled that the Blancos have voluntarily withdrawn from the political-military dialogue which began yesterday between the other opposition groups and representatives of the Armed Forces. Blanco Party leader Ferreira Aldunate was detained on 16 June after returning to his country after 11 years in exile.

VENEZUELA

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER CHEYSSON MEETS MORALES PAUL

PA302234 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] The Venezuelan foreign affairs minister and the French external relations minister met for several hours at the Foreign Ministry. For Venezuelan Foreign Affairs Minister Isidro Morales Paul, the meeting was very positive in view of the points of agreements between the two countries. Several topics of interest such as the Contadora Group agreement and economic relations with the EC were analyzed. The upcomng meeting of Contadora Group foreign ministers with their EEC counterparts was also discussed. The meeting with French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson lasted 1 hour longer than expected.